

TURKEY, BRITAIN
AND IRAK SIGN
MOSUL TREATY

Brussels Line Reported Accepted as Frontier—Line Is Not Modifiable

GENERAL AMNESTY
TO BE PROCLAIMED

Angora Participates in Petrol Revenue—Neutral Zone Established Near Border

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 7.—The Mosul agreement has been signed at Angora by Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British Ambassador, Tewfik Rushdi Bey, Turkish Foreign Minister, and Nuri Pasha al Said, War Minister in the Iraqi Cabinet. The treaty is composed of three chapters having 18 articles. The first chapter concerns the question of frontiers; the second, reciprocal security; and the third, petrol participation and other details.

According to the Turkish press, the chief articles are acceptance of the Brussels line as the Turco-Iraqi frontier. The actual delimitation of the frontier will be carried out within three months from signature by a special commission headed by a Swiss delegate and composed of Turkish and Iraqi officers. The frontier line is not modifiable and its inviolability is guaranteed by the contracting parties and a neutral zone on either side of the frontier has been established. A general amnesty is to be proclaimed from the date of signature and the inhabitants of the regions remaining in Iraq have the option for a limited period, of becoming Turkish subjects.

Turkey has obtained not only a 10 per cent participation in Iraq's share of the Mosul petrol, but also the same proportion of the entire petrol revenue of the whole of Iraq. A reunion of the People's Party was held Saturday afternoon, and all deputies not present at Angora have been urgently convened for an assembly meeting when, it is probable, the treaty will be ratified.

Even Opponents Delighted

With Anglo-Turkish Accord

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 7.—Even the opponents of British acceptance of the mandate in Iraq profess themselves delighted with the terms of the Anglo-Turkish accord over Mosul, of which a summary is published here, today. It is claimed by those who doubted the wisdom of Britain's commitments that the inviolability of the Mosul frontier, to which both parties pledge themselves in the new pact, will allow Great Britain to withdraw from Iraq before the expiration of the 25 years limit laid down in the Anglo-Iraqi treaty.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor is able to state, however, that the main reason for including in the Covenant the phrase about the inviolability of the frontier was, Turkish anxiety lest an attempt be made to revive the idea of an autonomous Kurdistan, comprising the Kurds both of Iraq and of Turkey. This apprehension has now been finally dispelled in so far as it concerns Iraq, but there being many Kurds in Persia also, Turkey wants to include Persia in the treaty of non-aggression which it is intended, shall shortly be signed between Iraq and Turkey as a corollary to the present agreement.

Zone May Help Nestorians

It is hoped that the establishment of a neutral zone between Iraq and Turkey, which is one of the features of the pact, may help the Nestorians who have been driven out of their villages on the Turkish side of the frontier to return home, but the zone is not wide enough to include all the refugees and such criticism of the new arrangement as is so far heard here chiefly relates to the failure of the British Government to help these people.

The League of Nations report on Mosul last year, however, expressly dismissed the British claim of the area in which the Assyrians lived. Moreover, many of the latter have already found homes in Iraq, and where they constitute an important portion of the native military forces, while the balance not in the army has mostly been absorbed in the economic life of the country.

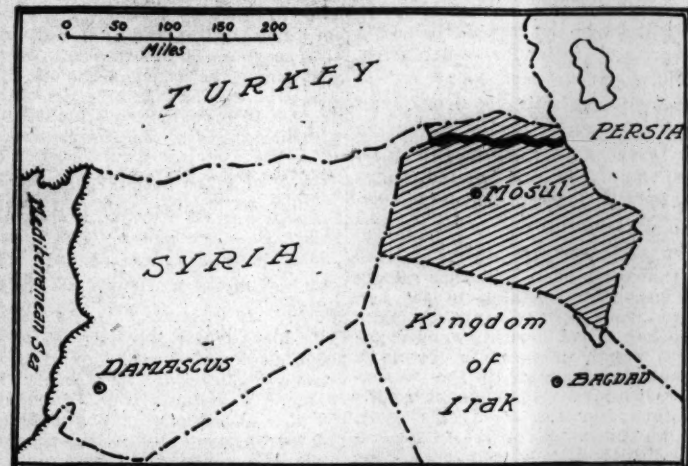
Regarding the 10 per cent royalty for 25 years on Iraqi petroleum it is widely expected here that Turkey will seek to capitalize the prospective revenues under this heading with a view to meeting urgent financial needs. Iraq has not yet produced any oil in a paying quantity, nor is it expected to for at least three years.

May Join League

The repercussions in the diplomatic field are expected to mean an abatement of the fears, which Turkey has been experiencing for some time of a combined attack by Greece and Italy aimed at Constantinople, in Europe and Mesias in Asia Minor, respectively.

While the agreement is studiously restricted to the Mosul question, it opens a prospect for Turkey renewing its traditional policy of friendship with Great Britain, and it is not far to ally Turkish apprehensions as to external aggression. The possibility is also seen of Turkey now acting on its verbal undertakings at Lausanne to apply to join the League, which would give it still greater security, owing to the fact that Article 10 of the Covenant binds the members of the League to "respect and preserve as against external aggression, the territorial integrity and existing political independence" of fellow members.

Treaty of Mosul Fixes Frontier



Shaded Portion of Map Shows Region Previously Under Dispute and Heavy Black Line Indicates Border Between Iraq and Turkey as Established by the New Agreement.

CALL FOR PEACE
ENDS WOMEN'S
PARLEY IN PARIS

International Commission Formed to Assist the League of Nations

By MARJORIE SHULER

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 7.—An international commission to study how women can use their political power to help the League of Nations and world peace will be set up by the International Woman Suffrage Alliance as a result of the triennial congress just finished here. Every country is to be represented on the international commission, and it is expected that a supplementary committee will be organized within each nation affiliated with the alliance. This action by the congress followed a message sent to New York by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, founder and honorary president of the alliance, who said: "Women of the nations, the world is calling you to the highest duty you have ever performed. It is my hope that the International Woman Suffrage Alliance will establish a department for peace, and that each auxiliary will educate its own national opinion and use its political influence to strengthen its League of Nations representatives and thus bring peace safely and surely and soon."

Great Peace Demonstration

The message was read at a great peace demonstration at the Trocadero, where the flags of all nations were massed on the stage, and Edouard Herriot and a group of congress women made an appeal for world unity which would endure. There was no woman in the German Parliament when war was declared, or in the Austrian Government when war was made. Baroness von Furth of Austria told the meeting.

Princess Cantacuzescu of Rumania, said that the women of the world should be able to sing their children's lullabies, secure in the thought that there would be no more war. Miss Maude Royden, England, declared that peace would only be gained through the practical application of the love of God.

Differences Settled

The alliance settled its differences over the method to secure the economic equality of women by passing a resolution declaring that "any international system of differential legislation based on sex, in spite of any temporary advantage, may develop into a very real tyranny and result in the segregation of women workers and the imposition of fresh handicaps on their capacity as wage earners. This congress, therefore, urges upon its auxiliaries the necessity of careful and detailed scrutiny of all such proposals, with a view to immediate and effective action when necessary."

The advocates of protective legislation including the League of Women Voters delegates, agreed to the resolution, which those who desire the abolition of all regulations applying to women workers regard as a step forward in the direction of the entire equality between men and women in industry.

This concluding session was addressed by women delegates and women members of the commissions of the League of Nations.

EXPECT NO RADIO BILL
ACTION THIS SESSION

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 7.—J. T. Robinson (D), Senator from Arkansas, majority leader of the upper House, has expressed the opinion that there will be no radio legislation in the Senate at the present session. He based this opinion, he said, on the fact that there is a great deal of controversy on just what should be done.

Charles Curtis (R), Senator from Kansas, majority leader, has promised C. D. Dill (D), Senator from Washington, introducer of the radio bill, that he will give him a chance to see how far that body can get with it, but it looks as though it will lead to long debate, the bill will have to be given up for the present session.

RADIO CONTROL
CHALLENGED BY
CHICAGO STATION

Federation of Labor to Test Government's Authority in Denial of Permit

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The "first battle of the air" to determine whether the United States Government has the authority to control radioactivity is imminent at Chicago. The right is challenged by the Chicago Federation of Labor. It has erected a powerful \$100,000 station, with which it will take the air regardless of the fact that it has not been licensed to do so, it has been announced.

WCFL, operating on wavelength 491, will be the first station in the United States to defy the federal law, which confers upon the Department of Commerce the exclusive privilege of determining who shall use the air.

The opening of the station was scheduled for yesterday, but at a meeting of the federation it was decided to postpone action until June 15, and a committee was appointed to argue with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Government radio authorities have not yet formulated a plan for meeting the Chicago challenge. They say they will not cross the bridge till they come to it. The Department of Commerce for some time has been aware of the Federation of Labor's intention to put Station WCFL in operation without a license. The federation has never formally made application for a license, but when it indicated at Washington that it proposed taking the air, the Department of Commerce let it be known that Chicago wavelengths were already pre-empted.

Mayor and Council Approve

WCFL, nevertheless, is ready to broadcast over the wavelength of 491 meters now assigned to the American Telephone & Telegraph Company (the Bell System) and its principal unit, Station WEA, New York. The labor station will use 1000 watts during the day and 500 watts at night. It enters the air field with the sanction of Mayor Dever and the City Council of Chicago.

The Chicago Federation expects to have to carry its cause to the United States courts before WCFL's rights are definitely established. One avenue open to them is to seek to have Mr. Hoover subjected to a mandamus to give the federation its license.

The legal services of Frank P. Walsh, formerly well-known Washington attorney and counsel for labor organizations, already have been retained by the Chicago federation in anticipation of a contest in the courts. Mr. Walsh, in accepting the offer to represent the federation, said: "It ought to be a glorious fight, this effort of ours to win free speech on the air."

Many on Waiting List

The Department of Commerce's disinclination to grant WCFL a license is said to be the result of preventing a "traffic jam" in the air. Chicago, like other metropolitan districts with many stations, is already cluttered up with radio, causing corresponding and widespread inconvenience to the listening world. The Department of Commerce is literally loaded with applications for more stations, and the Department is unable to license more than 623 applications on file for new stations.

The rate at which the air has become "jammed" is evidenced by the fact that there were only 23 licensed stations on Jan. 1, 1922. Today, 4½ years later, there are nearly 20 times as many, and if everybody who wants to take the air were licensed to do so, there would be more than 40 times as many.

Seek Mr. Hoover's Consent

Before Opening Station

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 7.—To find out "whether there is free air as well as free speech," the Chicago Federation of Labor has named a committee to call upon Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, with a request for a license for the federation's new \$100,000 radio station here. Edward N. Nickles, secretary of the federation, said in an interview here. Should the conference result in refusal of a license, the Chicago Federation will broadcast without one as soon as the station is completed, in about a week, Mr. Nickles stated.

Mr. Nickles said it is likely that a license will be denied because of the munition received from the federal department six months ago advised the federation that no wave lengths were available for this proposed station. Believing that this indicates unfair monopoly of the use of the air, the federation proposes to make a thorough test of the situation by legal procedure, he stated further.

The committee named to call on federal authorities includes Frank P. Walsh, attorney, New York City; L. J. Lesh, radio engineer of the Chicago station; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Mr. Nickles.

"We have spent \$100,000 to find out if labor can be denied the air," he added. "We are going through all the formalities and to comply with the law. We do not expect to interfere with other stations but intend to use a length of 491 meters."

"The department's contention that these wavelengths are not available is a misstatement of fact. Their own charts refute it. Therefore the federation has gone ahead with its plans of building a station to broadcast the news of its activities in the hope of making a test case," Mr. Nickles said.

SENATE NOMINATION
IN OHIO IS SOUGHT
BY ATLEE POMERENE

Former Democratic Holder of Federal Seat Announces His Candidacy

CLEVELAND, O., June 7 (AP).—Atlee Pomerene, Senator from Ohio for 12 years preceding 1923, has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator here.

In a statement he declared he would make little, if any, campaign in the primaries, his work as special counsel for the Federal Government in the Naval Petroleum Reserves cases, coming first. In announcing his candidacy, he cleared up a somewhat chaotic condition in Democratic politics, both in this country and the State. Great pressure to enter the race had been brought to bear on him for several weeks.

Simultaneously with the Pomerene announcement Frank F. Gentsch, Cleveland attorney, who was planning to run as a wet candidate, withdrew from the race, after paying high tribute to Mr. Pomerene. Florence E. Allen, Supreme Court judge of Cleveland, another candidate, stated that she would not withdraw regardless of who might run. Cyrus W. Locker of Cleveland, state commerce director, also a senatorial candidate, declined to comment on the Pomerene statement.

Ways for Cutting Tax Bills
Proposed by Chamber Group

Efficiency in Assessing and Collecting Called Means of Relief to Property Owners

Two methods of reducing the average citizen's tax bill, one by devising new sources of revenue, another by making more efficient, just, and thorough the assessment and collection of present taxes, are the leading proposals on which the directors of the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce are now working, as a result of preliminary research conducted by the Massachusetts Taxpayers' Conference Committee. Unsatisfactory and haphazard methods still prevail in setting values on real estate, machinery, and tangible personal property in most parts of Massachusetts, a report by the committee sets forth. Most citizens are aware that considerable property escapes the attention of the assessors, for one reason and another. Other property, while assessed, is either valued on too low a basis, or in an inconsistent, off-hand, and disorganized way, it is explained. Some communities or kinds of property bear unfair burdens. As remedies, the report urges that expert boards of assessors be sought, and that definite, systematized methods of making assessments be established.

"Corporation, income and inheritance taxes in this State are administered by a permanent staff of trained men, and the taxpayer, even if he does not always agree with the conclusions of these officials, realizes that their assessments are not the result of guesswork or of extrinsic considerations," the committee says. "On the other hand, the valuation of property for the purpose of local taxation, involving vastly more money and, under present conditions, much more difficult problems, is performed by elected assessors, of varying degrees of training, and is grossly ignorant of the first principles of valuation and influenced to a great extent by political and other extrinsic considerations."

"It is time that the problem of unequal and uncertain valuations was attacked at its source, by provisions for securing trained men for local boards of assessors, and establishing greater security of tenure of office than now prevails."

In equalization of different forms (Continued on Page 5B, Column 2)

NEW READERS
NAMED FOR THE
MOTHER CHURCH

Judge Samuel W. Greene and Miss M. Ethel Whitcomb Are Selected

ARCHIE E. VAN OSTRAND
IS CHOSEN PRESIDENT

Loyalty of a United Membership to Teachings of Mrs. Eddy Is Rededicated

Boundless gratitude for the spiritual healing and the ever-present help in daily living, which has come from the understanding of God as taught by Christian Science, was the prevailing thought expressed at the annual meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., today.

Representing the Christian Science branch churches from virtually all countries of the world, approximately 5000 members gathered to give renewed testimony of their unity and of their continued devotion to the teachings and institutions established by their Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

Reports of the officers, describing the growth of the manifold activities of The Mother Church, and messages of loyalty from the branch churches, marking another milestone in the world-wide expansion of the Christian Science movement and pointing to continuous progress, were read at the meeting.

The service was opened by the singing of Hymn 197 from the Christian Science Hymnal, "O Gentle Presence," taking the words of which were written by Mrs. Eddy, David Newton McKee, M. B. C. S. B., of Boston, Mass., retiring president, read the following selections:

The Bible: Isaiah 60: 1-3; Isaiah 35: 1-10.

Science and Health: Page 263: line 32 to 19 on next page; page 99: line 4 to 4 on next page; page 99: line 23 to 29.

After the reading the congregation joined in silent prayer, followed by the audible repetition of the Lord's Prayer. This was followed by the singing of Hymn 153, "A Glorious Day is Dawning."

Officers of The Mother Church for the ensuing year were announced as follows:

President—Archie E. Van Ostrand, C. S. B., of Pittsfield, Mass.

Clerk—Ezra W. Palmer, C. S. B., of Brookline, Mass.

Treasurer—Edward L. Ripley, C. S. B., of Brookline, Mass.

First Reader—Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., of Chicago, Ill.

Second Reader—Miss M. Ethel Whitcomb, C. S. B., of Boston, Mass.

Archie E. Van Ostrand, C. S. B., of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, President of The Mother Church, is a native of South Haven, Michigan, his paternal ancestors having come to New York and New England about 1632. The family attended the Congregational Church and Sunday School.

Mr. Van Ostrand was educated in the public schools of South Haven, and later was associated with business houses dealing in dry goods, among them, Marshall Field Company, of Chicago.

He became interested in Christian Science in 1896, and was elected by reading the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." He became a member of The Mother Church in 1897 and has been continuously active in church work since that time. Soon after coming into Christian Science, he was elected to the Board of Education in 1907. He has served as Assistant Committee on Publication in different fields for the past twenty-five years.

In 1904 Mr. Van Ostrand removed to Pittsfield, his present home, and assisted in the organization of First Church of Christ, Scientist, there.

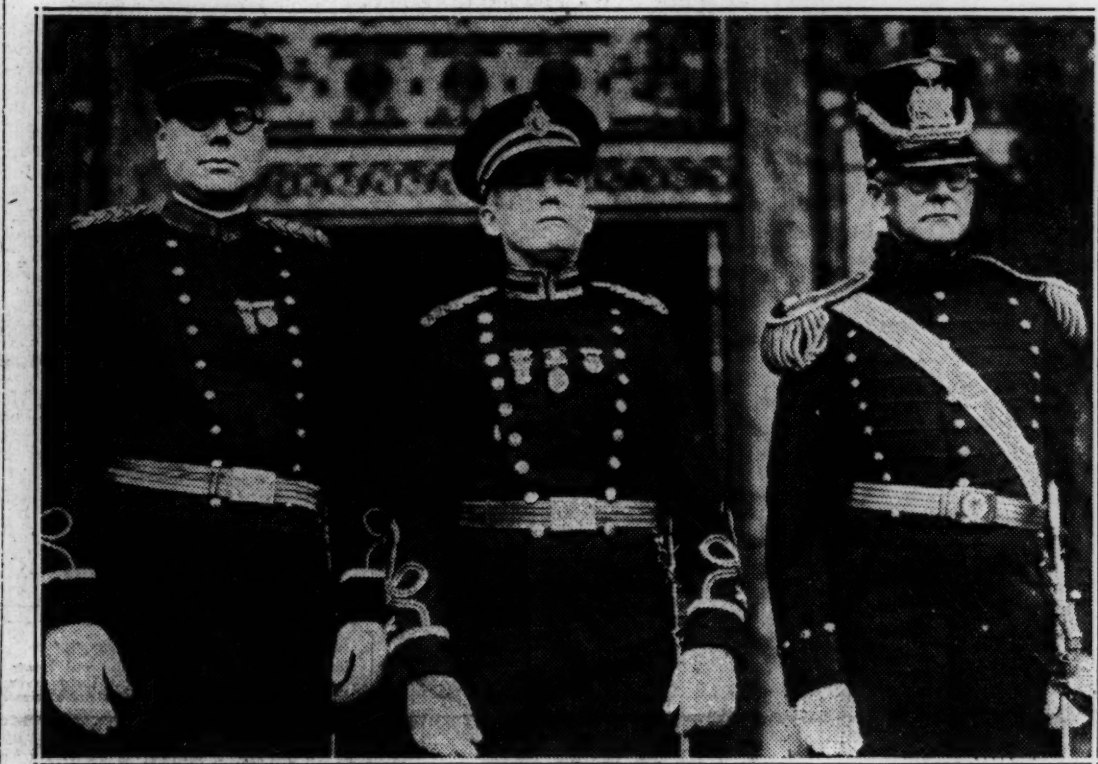
Judge Samuel W. Greene, M. A., L. B. C. S. B., of Chicago, Ill., was born at Mount Sterling, Ky. He was educated in the public schools of Kentucky, in the Kentucky Military Institute, the University of Louisville and University of Illinois. For several years he taught school and for 10 years he practiced law. He served in the General Council in Louisville four years and was president of the council during part of that time. For four years he was judge of the Probate, County and Juvenile Court of Jefferson County, Ky. For many years Judge Greene has been a member of the Masonic order in its various branches.

Judge Greene was formerly a member of the Christian (Disciples) Church. He became interested in Christian Science through reading its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and joined First Church of Christ, Scientist, in 1900, and in 1913, The Mother Church, in 1913.

Judge Greene became a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship in 1918 and has served as a member of that board seven years. Formerly he was Committee on Publication for Ken. Ky.

Miss M. Ethel Whitcomb, C. S. B., Second Reader of The Mother Church, was born in Boston and educated there. At an early age she joined the Unitarian Church. When a school girl she was healed through Christian Science and united with The Mother Church in 1896. Early in her experience she entered the practice of Christian Science and she later received Primary Instruction in the Christian Science Board

New Officers of Ancient and Honorable Artillery



Left to Right—First Lieut. Paul O. Curtis, Capt. Charles A. Malley, and Second Lieut. Harry E. Gleason.

DRUM CORPS REVEILLE CALLS
'ANCIENTS' TO PEACEFUL COUNCIL

Artillery Company's 288th Anniversary Celebrated With Army and Navy Men Joining in Ceremonies

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, notable among such organizations in the United States because of its long time service and its position of seniority in Massachusetts, is celebrating today its two hundred and eighty-eighth anniversary with church services, street parade, its traditional drumhead election of officers and annual dinner.

Maj. Charles A. Malley of Brookline was elected captain for the following year by the ballots cast on the Common this afternoon. Maj. O. Curtis of Somerville was made first lieutenant; Harry E. Gleason, second lieutenant and Lieut. Col. Harry E. Cormarais was chosen adjutant.

Colorful as the event always is, today's exercises, despite the unfavorable

ble outdoor conditions, proved no exception to the rule. The officers in full uniform, the costumes of the visiting companies, the rank and file of the Ancients in khaki, assumed in World War days, all contributed to revive the impression the observance of the recurring anniversary always makes upon the thousands who view the pageant or take part in the event.

Welcome to Visitors

Early today, after the five and drum corps in command of Clarence H. Knowlton, drum major, had sounded the reveille, Maj.-Gen. Hanson E. Ely, commandant of the Army War College at Washington, D. C., and Brig.-Gen. Edward B. Winans, division commander of the United States Cavalry forces, with headquarters at Fort Bliss, Tex., were the guests of honor at breakfast in the Copple-Plaza Hotel with the officers of the Ancients as their official hosts.

Until after 10, Capt. Frank L. Nagle and staff maintained headquarters in the hotel and then repaired with their guests to King's Chapel churchyard, where honors were paid to the memory of Captain Keynote, the commander of the organization in its inception in 1638. At noon the company had assembled in its army in Faneuil Hall and the public pageant started from the hall to the State House and City Hall where Governor Fuller and Mayor Nichols reviewed and greeted the organization and its visitors. The annual religious exercises were then held in the Old South Church in Boylston Street, where the anniversary sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Arthur M. Ellis, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Newtonville. Dr. Ellis for two years was chaplain for the company and went on his trip two years ago to Havana. Francis J. Flag of Newtonville, read the ode.

Marched to Common

Following the services the Ancients and visiting companies, which included the Worcester Continentals, Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester, N. H., Bristol Train of Artillery of Bristol, R. I., the Fusilier Veterans Corps and the National Lancers, marched by way of Boylston, Arlington and Beacon Streets to Boston Common, where the Governor met them while the gubernatorial salute sounded.

On the Common the company was inspected by the Governor, his staff and the guests of honor and the officers of the visiting commands. Then followed the quaint and traditional

LECTURERS' LIST
IS ANNOUNCED

Two Names Are Added by Christian Science Board of Directors

The Christian Science Board of Directors today named the following persons members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship for the ensuing year:

Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Algernon Harvey-Bathurst, C. S. B., London, England.

Frank Bell, C. S. B., Philadelphia, Pa.

W. Stuart Booth, C. S. B., Denver, Colo.

Hon. William E. Brown, C. S. B., Los Angeles, Calif.

John W. Dooley, C. S. B., London, Eng.

John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., Boston, Mass.

John J. Flinn, C. S. B., Evanston, Ill.

Margaret Murney Glenn, C. S. B. (Miss), Boston, Mass.

Andrew J. Graham, C. S. B., Boston, Mass.

Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., Toledo, O.

Salem A. Hart Jr., C. S. B., Cleveland, O.

Prof. Hermann S. Hering, C. S. B., Boston, Mass.

Frederick C. Hill, C. S. B., Clinton, Ill.

Violet Ker Seymour, C. S. (Miss), London, Eng.

William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., Detroit, Mich.

Charles L. Ohrenstein, C. S. B., Syracuse, N. Y.

William W. Porter, C. S. B., New York City.

Nelvia E. Ritchie, C. S. (Mrs.), Sewickley, Pa.

Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., San Francisco, Calif.

Robert Stanley Ross, C. S., New York City.

Paul Stark Seelye, C. S. B., Portland, Ore.

Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., Kansas City, Mo.

Bicknell Young, C. S. B., Chicago, Ill.

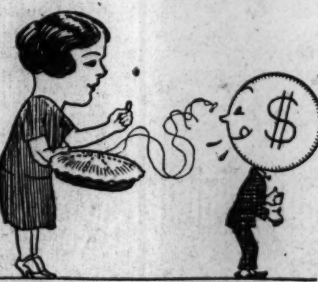
The new members are Miss Violet Ker Seymour, C. S., and Mr. Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B.

Miss Ker Seymour was born in Paris. She received her early education through private tuition in England, and afterwards in schools and academies in Paris, Dresden and Brussels. She was formerly a member of the Established Church of England. She took up the study of Christian Science in 1900, and in 1913 became a member of The Mother Church and of a branch church. She is now a member of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, London, in which she has served as First Reader and president. Miss Ker

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 1)

(Continued on Page 7, Column 7)

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Making
Domestic Talent
Count in Business

STARTING 10 years ago, Mrs. Simmons' Home Bake Shop had one employee, Mrs. Simmons. Today she employs 40 women and 10 men! The story of her success will be told

is
Tomorrow's
MONITOR
Women's Enterprises Page

HUNGARY AGAIN PLACED ON FEET

Efforts of Jeremiah Smith
Crowned With Success—
Freedom Is Sought

By Special Cable
GENEVA, June 7.—The restoration of finances and the stabilization of the currencies of Europe are essential conditions to economic recovery and the League of Nations has every reason to be proud of the work it has done in this connection for Austria and Hungary. In 1922 the case of Austria seemed desperate. Its external resources were at an end, its finances in a state of chaos. For three years it had lived on charity and unless it could buy food and raw material abroad its population, especially that of Vienna, was doomed to starvation. At this stage the League of Nations was asked to intervene, and its scheme of financial reconstruction saved Austria, affording a model for a similar effort to put Hungary on its feet.

The financial committee of the League, which met at the end of last week to consider Austria and Hungary, had every reason to congratulate Jeremiah Smith, the commissioner-general of the League

- (1) Who called prohibition "morally right and economically wise"?
- (2) As the length of a stringed instrument increases, what decreases?
- (3) How did a traveling "Coney Island" fare in South America?
- (4) What started the good fellowship along roads near Cadiz, O.?
- (5) How was an old Cape Cod windmill pressed into service?
- (6) What entry for flies into the house is frequently overlooked?

These Questions Were Answered in
Saturday's MONITOR

of Nations at Budapest, on his latest report on the economic progress of Hungary. The success of the League's reconstruction of Hungary is as striking as in the case of Austria, and Count Bethlen, Prime Minister of Hungary, is evidently justified in appealing to the committee for the release of Hungary from the control of the League of Nations commission, now that it has fulfilled all requirements in connection with the League plan.

Budget Balanced

Count Bethlen was able to point out that the Hungarian budget was in permanent equilibrium, exchange thoroughly stabilized, prohibitions of imports and exports abolished, and officials reduced. Now under a protocol agreed between that power, Europe and the Little Entente, Hungary was entitled to such release if it could prove it had done its part as required. That it has accomplished its part is the firm conviction of Mr. Smith, who as an American and an impartial observer is able to take a most detached view, and his conclusion that the League of Nations is now bound to fulfill its obligations to Hungary is warmly supported by the British treasury experts, Sir William Goode, who worked hard for Hungary and Sir Otto Niemeyer. Unfortunately the French and Czech delegates on the financial committee insisted on introducing the question of the bank note forgery, and alleged the complicity of the officials of the government in this affair.

Why Commissioner Was Sent

They argued that as the Hungarian Government could not be trusted in financial affairs, the control of

the League should be still continued. Now this, in view of the League's commissioner at Budapest, Mr. Smith, and the British experts is felt to be a totally unwarrantable attempt to introduce political considerations into a purely economic question. The commissioner, it is pointed out, was not sent to Hungary to pass judgment on its internal politics, but to assist in Hungarian financial reconstruction, and see that Hungary carried out its obligations. It would have lost the confidence of the countries it endeavored to assist and become suspect as a partisan body, following the political aims of certain states.

As Sir William Goode put it to the Christian Science Monitor correspondent, "the finest thing the League of Nations has done so far is the reconstruction of Hungary."

"In two years, thanks to the self-sacrifice and discipline of the people of Hungary themselves, they have emerged out of bankruptcy to relatively the best surplus in the world."

Anglo-American Opinion
These words, which there is every reason to believe represent the British and American opinion on the financial committee, is a most remarkable testimony of the work of the League of Nations in the reconstruction of Hungary. Such a work, it is felt, must at all costs be kept clear of political issues such as those raised by the French and Czech delegates in the case of Hungary, and this is held so strongly by Mr. Smith that if, when the question comes before the Council, Hungary is not released from further control now it has fulfilled its part, he will, it is said, do something drastic to mark his disapproval at the introduction of political intrigue work into the financial committee. But as the majority of the committee is likely to outvote the French and Czech delegates and the Council invariably has accepted the findings of the majority it is hoped the commissioner will be appeased.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy and somewhat warmer tonight; Tuesday fair and warmer; fresh southwest winds.
Southern New England: Slightly warmer tonight; Tuesday fair, with rising temperature; fresh to strong southwest winds.
Northern New England: Partly cloudy and occasional showers tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer in New Hampshire and Vermont; rising temperature Tuesday; fresh to strong east shifting to southwest winds.
Weather Outlook for Week: Mostly fair except for showers about middle and at end of week; temperatures will average near normal.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)			
Albany	58	Memphis	70
Atlantic City	58	Montreal	58
Boston	59	Nantucket	52
Buffalo	64	New Orleans	72
Calgary	62	New York	66
Charleston	76	Philadelphia	56
Chicago	60	Pittsburgh	58
Denver	62	Portland, Me.	50
Des Moines	62	Portland, Ore.	54
Eastport	54	San Francisco	58
Galveston	76	St. Louis	66
Hatteras	70	St. Paul	60
Helena	50	Seattle	56
Jacksonville	72	Tampa	74
Kansas City	70	Washington	58
Los Angeles	62		

High Tides at Boston
Monday, 9:56 p. m.; Tuesday, 10:29 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 8:48 p. m.

Going Out Of Business

Pottery Sale
1/3 Off
New and beautiful pieces still coming in.
Suitable for Engagement and Wedding Gifts
Sale continued for short time.

PAUL REVERE
POTTERY
478 Boylston Street, Boston

MISS HOLLAND

567 Boylston Street, Copley Square, Boston
Telephone Kenmore 7513

Coats Greatly Reduced

All this season's models for sports, Travelling and Dressy Coats in Crepe and Satin.
Imported Sport Hats reduced to close regardless of cost.

Coats Dresses Hats
Stockings
That Are Quite Sure to Please

McGrath
Inc.
Four Sixteen Boylston Street
BOSTON

COLLECT TAXES, MR. LONG'S PLEA

Commissioner Says Mere
"Receiver" Is of No Use
to Community

FITCHBURG, Mass., June 7 (Special).—Emphasizing that a collector of taxes should be something more than merely "a receiver," Henry F. Long, state commissioner of corporations and taxation, spoke today at the opening session of the two-day conference of the Massachusetts Tax Collectors Association. His subject was "The Relation of the Collector to the Community."

"Many of the gross inequalities in taxation," said Mr. Long, "are due to the fact that the localities not only make no provision for adequate facilities to obtain proper valuations but allow by inaction collectors of taxes to foster the habit of receiving rather than collecting taxes."

"The collector who is merely a receiver is of no benefit either to himself or his community unless the payment of taxes promptly is so thoroughly a part of the tradition of the municipality, that by its general use all taxes are paid before steps for collection need be taken."

"Nothing is gained but much is lost by way of added costs of government if taxes remain uncollected or go for a long period without payment. Government has no funds of its own. All its expenses which occur daily must be met in money and must come from the people."

"The movement of money from the taxpayer to the creditors of the community must be expedited by the collector promptly collecting and making available at the earliest moment the funds needed."

"The collector who annually clears his books of all outstanding taxes is the happiest, and the people whom he serves are best served."

"While there grew up a disposition on the part of business to extend credit, the reflection of it in government has been much to the detriment of government and the individual. There is no place for credit in the collection of taxes. Municipalities are not banking institutions from whom one should borrow money by the indirectness of withholding taxes due with the supposition that interest was being paid. All too frequently neither the principal nor the interest is liquidated."

ASK PRACTICE OF CHRISTIANITY

Practical application of the teachings of Christianity to every-day affairs were urged by Dr. William H.

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P. Faunce, president of Brown University, in the baccalaureate sermon he preached yesterday before students of the Newton Theological Institution in the Baptist Meeting House at Newton Centre. The real Christianity is neither a ceremony nor a creed, he said, but a "spiritual union with God and a determination to achieve a union of justice, sympathy and love with all fellow men."

BOY SCOUT COUNCILS HOLD ANNUAL RALLY

North Shore Wins Pennant at
Salem Meeting

SALEM, Mass., June 7 (Special).—Five hundred Boy Scouts, representing the North Shore, North Essex and Lynn Councils, participated in a rally on Salem Common, Saturday afternoon, in which the North Shore Council won the championship with 25 points, and the North Essex Council was second with 23 points. The Lynn Council made 15 points. The winning troops were Troop 10 of Lawrence, first; Troop 1 of Lynn, second, and Troop 2 of Beverly, third.

Fifteen troops took part in the rally, including troops from each of the participating councils. The only council prize is a pennant which is held for a year by the council winning the championship. Individual troop prizes were blue, red and silver streamers.

BULGARIAN PROTEST DOBRUDGA INCIDENT

By Special Cable
SOFIA, June 7.—The Bulgarian branch of the International League of the Defense of the Rights of Man, together with the Association for Peace and the League of Nations, held a mass meeting here at which statements and publicists protested against the slaying of 15 Bulgarian peasants in Dobrudja district, inhabited largely by Bulgarians, and annexed to Rumania in 1913. The meeting resolved to appeal to public opinion and the governments of Rumania and Bulgaria and to demand an impartial investigation by an international committee.

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BOSTON GREETES NEW STEAMSHIP

British Liner Nova Scotia
Arrives From Liverpool
by Way of St. Johns

Greetings to the new British passenger and freight steamer Nova Scotia, arriving here today on its initial voyage, attracted more than usual attention in Boston Harbor as the vessel slowly nosed up from President Roads, and moored alongside Pier 41, Hoosac Docks, Charlestown, this morning.

Fireboats met the 4150-ton liner off the army base, and threw huge streams of water high in the air, while sirens screamed and the flag-bedecked Nova Scotia wended its way through shipping to the dock. An airplane added to the attractions, while the police boat and a coastguard cutter acted as convoy.

Build especially for the Liverpool-St. Johns-Halifax-Boston service, the new vessel had all accommodations taken. One passenger came through from Liverpool, the others from that port disembarking at the Canadian ports of call. Sixty embarked at St. Johns and 120 at Halifax, the latter being the delegation of the Association of Railroad and Steamboat Agents of Boston, who are enjoying their annual outing, terminating with the trip from Halifax to Boston on the new vessel.

Capt. S. J. Furneaux, commanding the Nova Scotia, also brought the

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ship, Newfoundland, into port on its initial trip last July. He spoke highly of the new craft and its seaworthiness. The vessel will be open for public inspection this afternoon and tomorrow afternoon, sailing at 5 p. m. tomorrow, on its return voyage. Accommodations have been booked full for this return trip, according to local agents of the line.

Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., owners and operators of the Nova Scotia and the Newfoundland, had both vessels built to order by Vickers, of Barrow-on-Furness, England, especially for this service. The Nova Scotia is 405 feet long between perpendiculars and 55.3 feet beam. Semi-monthly service is provided, the Nova Scotia alternating with the Newfoundland.

NEW PROVIDENCE PLAYGROUND OPENED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 7 (Special).—The Lyra Brown Nickerson playstead was opened to children for play today, having previously been dedicated to the donor of the near-by nursery which bears her name. The land was contributed by the Atlantic Mills Company and was property which it had acquired with the prospect of using it for plant expansion. The playstead, where between 500 and 1000 children may amuse themselves, will be maintained hereafter by the Square Club, an organization of Olneyville Masons.

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MAYOR IS FIRM ON FREE SPEECH

Not for Interference Outside Regulations Already in Evidence

Answering numerous requests that he outline his position on the subject of free speech, Mayor Nichols has addressed a letter to Richard W. Hale, treasurer of the Old South Association, emphasizing that it is his desire to have nothing done that will interfere with real freedom of speech, and assemblage, any more than they have ever been interfered with by such wholesome regulations as have always been found necessary.

Mr. Hale's letter was a request that the Mayor attend a meeting of the managers of the Old South Association, of which he is an ex-officio member, and which the question of a proposed protest meeting regarding the refusal of the city to allow the use of Paine Hall for a public meeting supposed to be in the interests of Anthony Bimba, Brockton man, who had written inflammatory utterances. Mayor Nichols declined to attend on the ground that the deliberations would concern his actions.

The Mayor's Letter
The Mayor addressed copies of his message to Mr. Hale to John S. Codman and the other signers of the letter which Mr. Codman wrote to him requesting that he state his position on this subject. In the letter Mayor Nichols said:

"I am as deeply interested as anybody can be in the subject of free speech and public assemblage in the city of Boston, but I do not believe, and cannot think that I am the only one, that the slightest encouragement should be given to persons who under cover of free speech and public assemblage indulge in artful language directed against the institutions and the seditionists lawfully advocating the overthrow of our Government."

"Prior to 1917 it was seldom necessary in the United States for public officials to consider the purpose for which it was proposed to hold public meetings and to take steps to prevent such meetings. When we entered the late war, however, our governments, national, state and local, were, as you know, obliged to deal with various forms of propaganda dangerous to our country in a military way and inimical to American institutions."

Personal Repression
"A certain amount of personal repression was the only course possible for any self-respecting government; and upon the whole, the enemies within our gates suffered little and were treated far better than they deserved. Mistakes were made, of course, such as always happen in any enterprise, but upon the whole the repressive action of our Government was absolutely necessary and justifiable."

"Since the war we have had a continuation of seditious propaganda, financed in part from foreign sources, and actively or passively countenanced by people who may be well intentioned but do not realize what the propaganda really means."
"We have, moreover, an epidemic of indecency in various publications and on the stage which constitutes a most perplexing problem, and one which cannot be ignored. Here, too, as in the case of public meetings, it is not always possible for the Mayor of Boston to do more than strike that he has no responsibility until something indecent or seditious has been said or done. It is difficult to draw the line, and mistakes are bound to occur; but the line must be drawn somewhere, and it is the endeavor to the best of my ability to draw it as long as I am Mayor of Boston."

6000 Youngsters See Circus in Week's First Performance

Harlestown Schools Give Half-Holiday That Children May Attend—Show Delights Them Better Than Ever, Is Their Cry

The circus is here!
This afternoon 6000 children from the Charlestown schools were given a half-holiday that they might visit it en masse. Their teachers accompanied them and every provision had been made by the management of Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey's combined circuses to entertain the boys and girls as they were escorted to the circus grounds by the city's police.

The Boston & Maine Railroad had its share in the perfect working of the schedule for it had delivered the vast line of circus cars from Syracuse, N. Y., to Charlestown several hours ahead of schedule. At 7 o'clock the Sullivan Square playgrounds were marked off preparatory to the setting up of the tents. The heavy canvas trucks began to arrive.

As darkness closed in, flares marked the way along Maine Street to Alford Street where the turn is made into the grounds.
The "Big Top" itself arrived in sections and an army of workmen set about raising it. The chariots and other vehicles used in the performance, all resplendent in new paint and gilt decoration, were wheeled carefully into the inclosure. Workmen who had been playing ball, excepting that the workmen were at the appointed hour, were at rings, and many stags. Three hundred and fifty performing horses, with one display alone using 200, more than 800 men and women who work willingly and joyously to make this truly "the greatest show on earth." Zebras and llamas, for the first time utilized to draw lovely

JOHN J. CUMMINGS SEEKS GOVERNORSHIP

Democratic Aspirant Would Weaken Volstead Act

John J. Cummings, Democratic nominee for Lieutenant-Governor in 1924, made known his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor yesterday, and coincidentally Frederick M. J. Sheehan, formerly Suffolk county attorney, disclosed his intention, announced that he would be a candidate for district attorney.

Mr. Cummings is a practicing attorney, has served two terms in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, served during the war in the first field artillery, and two years ago received the endorsement of many service men.

Announcing his candidacy, Mr. Cummings states his position as follows:

"The issues upon which I shall conduct my campaign are those which I advocated two years ago, including revision of the Workmen's Compensation Act, old age pension, and vigorous co-operation with other New England states to keep New England in the forefront commercially and industrially."

"I believe that the citizens of this Commonwealth now desire to express their considered judgment of prohibition after our six years' experiment. I favor the amendment of the Volstead Act to permit the sale of light wines and beer, and a statewide referendum to determine whether Massachusetts favors the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment."

Mr. Sheehan was an assistant district attorney for four years under Joseph C. Pelletier.

WHOLESALE TO BE TAGGED TO TRACE MOVEMENTS

VICTORIA, B. C., May 28 (Special Correspondence)—Whaling operators off the coast of Canada will co-operate this year with the authorities of the Falkland Islands in an effort to trace the movement of whales from southern to northern waters. Whales will be tagged off the British Columbia coast much as fish are tagged for investigation purposes. At the same time operators around the Falkland Islands will tag whales caught there. As a result, it will be possible to trace the movement of the herds across the equator. This investigation is prompted by the fact that whales seem to be diminishing in number in the North Pacific.

It has always been believed that the whales here are offshoots of the southern herds, which have swum north across the equator and the Canadian operators are anxious to determine whether this northward movement is declining or not. The metal tags affixed to whales this summer will carry details of the place where they were caught and released. Anyone capturing a tagged whale will be paid \$5 for returning the tag with details of the capture to the Colonial Office in London, where information thus gained will be assembled.

WESTERN LUMBER FOR EAST

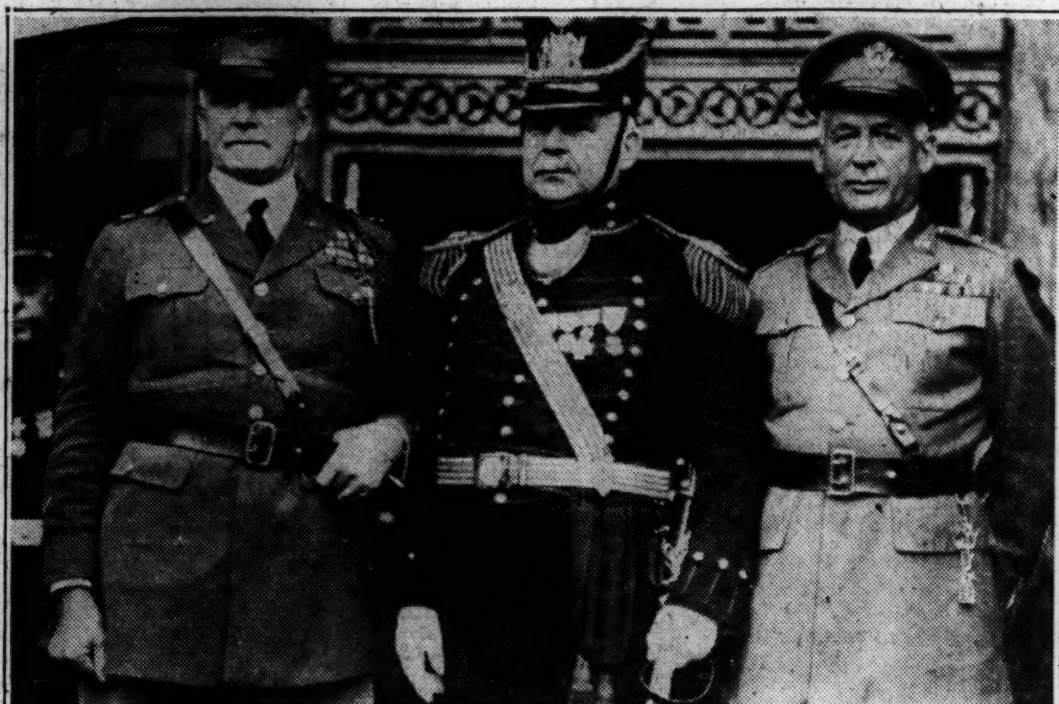
VICTORIA, B. C., May 29 (Special Correspondence)—Western Canadian lumber, which has been forcing its way into overseas markets rapidly of late, is securing such a foothold in eastern Canada that eastern lumber interests are greatly alarmed, according to officials of the provincial forestry service here. Selection of British Columbia Douglas fir for use in part of the new Ontario government building at the Toronto exhibition grounds, recently made in striking way the success of the western product's invasion of the East. The use of Douglas fir in this case was the subject of strong protests by Ontario lumbermen to the British Columbia authorities, who have been working for years to build up this eastern business.

GIRL SCOUT LEADERS CAMP COURSE PLANNED

A training course for leaders in Girl Scout camps will begin next Saturday at Pine Tree Camp, Long Pond, Plymouth, and will continue through June 20. Miss D. Christine Moore, director of Cedar Hill, Waltham, will be in charge assisted by Miss Ruth A. Bass, field captain of Boston Council, and Miss Fay Weston, national campaign advisor of the Girl Scout movement.
The Girl Scout summer season will start July 3, with the opening of a patrol leaders' camp at Gilmanston, N. H. Camp Law has been abandoned and will be replaced next year with a larger camp on Long Pond. A senior Scouts' camp for advanced training will be held from July 31 to Aug. 23.

The seventeenth annual encampment of the first national training school for Girl Scout leaders, of which Mrs. James J. Storrow is director, is to be held at Long Pond from July 11 to 24. All the other camps are under the general direction of the Massachusetts organization.

A Host and Two Guests at "Ancients" Anniversary



Left to Right—Maj.-Gen. Hanson E. Ely, Commandant of the Army War College; Capt. Frank Z. Nagle, Present Captain of the "Ancients and Honorables"; and Brig.-Gen. Edward B. Winans, Division Commander of the United States Cavalry Forces.

WAYS FOR CUTTING TAX BILLS PROPOSED BY CHAMBER GROUP

(Continued from Page 1)

of valuation lies another remedy, the committee law. The law requires that all property be assessed at its fair cash value, but the committee feels that the present method of many cases, disregarded, and some classes of property and some communities bear more and some less than their fair share of the public burdens. A state board of equalization in Massachusetts, similar to like boards in other states, would be one way of improving the situation, the report states.

The same methods of valuing buildings and machinery as are practiced by private appraisal organizations, the committee believes, could be adopted by other assessors. A study of private methods, the committee recommends, would be helpful.

Urges Board of Tax Appeal

Recent striking instances have brought to public attention the ineffective and inordinately expensive means provided by law for contesting alleged overvaluation in property, corporate franchise taxes, and other assessments. The committee urges the establishment of a board of tax appeal with members appointed especially to hear all contested tax matters, with appeal to the Supreme Judicial Court only in matters of law.
At present a taxpayer whose property is valued at its full tax value and no more, has no redress if other property in the city or town is undervalued and he thus pays more than his just proportion of taxes. If a taxpayer were given a remedy in such cases, not only would a cause of inequality be removed, the committee believes, but the personal interest of taxpayers would be enlisted in obtaining more accurate and equal valuations.

A Burden on Industry

"Under the present tax laws the increase in the burden of municipal taxation in recent years has been borne almost entirely by the tax on the real estate and machinery of individuals and corporations and on the tangible personal property of individuals, the tax on real estate and machinery being by far the most important factor."
"It is dangerous that this tax will reach, it has not already reached, the point where it will crush the life out of our most important industries, and will cause real estate to become a hazardous if not an unproductive investment, to the detriment of the whole community."

"If it be impossible to check the growth of municipal expenditures, it would be wise to ascertain if the increase in the taxation of these classes of property could be kept within more reasonable limits by imposing further indirect or excise taxes, or license fees; by reaching classes of tangible personal property which now through absence from the state on April 1, or otherwise, escape taxation; or by imposing a charge for public services now furnished at the expense of the taxpayers, provided that the revenue thus raised could not lawfully be used for additional public expenditures rather than for the relief of the property taxpayers."

Tax Variation Is Advised

While the tax on polls, corporations, income, and other like levies remains at a fixed rate, the tax on real estate, machinery, and tangible personal property follows the fluctuations of public expenditure. There is no reason, the committee says, that all taxes should not vary similarly as more or less money is needed. Whenever a city or town is faced with an especially heavy expenditure, whether avoidable or unavoidable, or is suffering from an extravagant municipal administration, the burden is borne by real estate, machinery, and tangible personal property.

As those who pay taxes on these classes of property are comparatively few in number, not only is this distribution of the burden unjust, but it removes the principal check on municipal extravagance, which is the protest of a large body of indignant taxpayers. While it is recognized that for many reasons certain classes of taxes must remain fixed, the committee believes that more taxes than at present vary with public expenditure, and a large number of citizens, now indifferent, would be given a direct interest in efficient and economical government.

Concluding, the committee urges a clarification and systematization of laws relating to taxation, and says:

Tax Laws a Patchwork

"Our tax laws have never received any general revision and simplification but have grown into their present form by the engrafting of various additions and exceptions upon the early colonial tax acts. As a result they are in places almost unintelligible, and they contain many provisions apparently in full force but which are elsewhere practically nullified by exceptions and qualifications. Many of the provisions are out of date; for example, the assessors must enumerate on their books each fowl or domestic animal assessed, but can include machinery worth millions of dollars in a single item."

"Provisions of law as to lists, carried over from the days when tangible personal property was assessed, serve no useful purpose, but are often a trap to the unwary. The time has come for a general revision and simplification of our entire tax law."

"Moreover, the existence of certain provisions of the tax laws has in some instances had a most unexpected effect in invalidating taxes imposed under wholly unrelated provisions, by creating an unconstitutional discrimination; and it has in some cases been impossible to entirely avoid the effects of this discrimination. The establishment of our entire tax system as a coherent whole is essential to a just and equitable distribution of the tax burden; further patching will never accomplish the desired result."

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE COMPLIMENTS POST

Lynn Legion Branch to Initiate 1000 New Members

LYNN, Mass., June 7 (Special)—Officers of the Lynn Post, American Legion, who will hold an outdoor initiation for nearly 1000 new members, inducted by John R. McQuigg, national commander, today received a letter of congratulation from President Calvin Coolidge.

The President said: "I have been glad to learn of the splendid work that has been done since the first of the year in enlarging the ranks of the American Legion. Post No. 6, of the American Legion, and broadening its field of influence."

"Will you be good enough to express to the members of the post and its guests my greetings?" "Congratulations are best wishes for the night of June 10, when, as you have informed me, nearly 1000 new members will be initiated. This ceremony should be most impressive."

"The work which you are doing in Lynn should be most stimulating to the posts of the American Legion throughout the country."

The initiation will be held on the athletic field of the General Electric Company, and in addition to Mr. McQuigg, Governor Fuller, Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor, and other state officers will be present. The general public, and in particular ex-service men, are invited.

AIR MAIL SPEEDS TWIN CITY SERVICE

Commerce between Boston and important cities to the northwest of Chicago, June 7.—With hope for vast improvement in the political situation here and a prediction that there will be "tremendous stirring in law enforcement circles and that some officials who have been protecting law-breakers will conclude that there are other things safer, if not immediately so profitable for officials to be doing," the Better Government Association here has begun its fourth year.

This independent association to promote respect for law and aid in election of honest, efficient public officials, and to support them, is now being surveyed by a committee appointed by Thomas E. D. Bradley, president. It was stated that 1927 will be a year of many important elections here.

WHY "LOCK" DIPLOMAS GIVEN

Miss Mary McKimmon, principal of the Pierce School, Brookline, and president of the National Education Association, gave the graduation address at the commencement exercises of the Wheelock School, which were held in the Harvard Church, Brookline, this morning. Diplomas were presented by Miss Lucy V. Selock, founder and principal of the school, to 76 young women coming from all parts of the United States.

Passengers Delight in Sight of Iceberg

Arrivals From Hamburg Bring Story of Floating Ice in Bright Sun

Passengers on the Hamburg-American Line steamship Westphalia, Captain Graaf, which arrived at Commonwealth Pier today from Hamburg and Queenstown, were privileged to enjoy one of the most beautiful sights that ocean travelers are afforded.

On the Grand Banks of Newfoundland the vessel came within sight of a huge iceberg. Captain Graaf changed the course of the ship to bring it to within approximately 600 yards of the floating ice.

The iceberg was estimated by the captain to be 1500 feet long and about 180 feet high above the waterline. Passengers and crew of the vessel took many photographs before the steamer resumed her passage to Boston. The contrast between the blue water, bright sun, clear sky and glistening white ice was one of rare beauty, according to those on board the ship.

The Westphalia brought three baby elephants which Captain Graaf took a personal interest in from the time they boarded the vessel at Hamburg. It was the daily custom during the voyage for Captain Graaf to feed the elephants in their quarters below deck. They were discharged here and are going to Nashua, N. H.

COAST PROHIBITIONISTS WILL BE MORE ACTIVE

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 26 (Special Correspondence)—The Rev. R. J. McIntyre, pastor of Mountain View United Church, having been requested by the Prohibition Association of British Columbia to undertake the work as organizer of the prohibition movement in this province, has released him from the pulpit for one year. Mr. McIntyre's work will be to organize every constituency in the Province, to see that the citizens have their names on the voting list, to lead in educating the people to the evils of the liquor traffic and to prepare for a plebiscite on the question.

The organization work will commence with a convention to be held in Vancouver on June 8 and a strong committee of prohibition workers has been named to prepare for the gathering. In the Rev. Mr. McIntyre's work for the work he has secured for the work a man who is well known in church, fraternal and athletic circles and who has platform and organizing ability. The day has come, they believe, for an advance movement in temperance work and the plans for the June convention are being made with enthusiasm.

BETTER GOVERNMENT FORECAST IN CHICAGO

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 7.—With hope for vast improvement in the political situation here and a prediction that there will be "tremendous stirring in law enforcement circles and that some officials who have been protecting law-breakers will conclude that there are other things safer, if not immediately so profitable for officials to be doing," the Better Government Association here has begun its fourth year.

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DRUM CORPS REVEILLE CALLS 'ANCIENTS' TO PEACEFUL COUNCIL

(Continued from Page 1)

tional drumhead election of commissioned officers for next year in the old brass drum which has served the purpose for so many years.
Following the drumhead election of the past year resigned their commissions and Governor Fuller formally commissioned the newly elected men, the battery giving them its customary salute of honor. Ancient practice closely observed, the company paraded to the Governor's home where it left him and marched to the

MISSIONARY SERVED MORE THAN 50 YEARS

Returns From India Aboard Cunard Steamer Samaria

After more than half a century of active service in the missionary fields of India, the Rev. Dr. Robert A. Hume of the American Board of Foreign Missions, arrived at Boston today with Mrs. Hume, as passengers aboard the Cunard Line steamer Samaria. The couple are retiring permanently from missionary work and plan to spend some time with their daughter and son-in-law, Prof. J. M. Maguire of the Harvard Law School, at their home in Auburndale.

Aboard the Samaria, which came from Liverpool and Queenstown, were 89 first, 76 second and 182 third class passengers for Boston. The vessel proceeded shortly after disembarking Boston passengers.

Andrew J. Peters, formerly Mayor of Boston, returned from Europe with Mrs. Peters and their son from a seven-week tour of England and France.

Herbert W. Brooks, attaché of the British Embassy at Washington, came on the steamer with Mrs. Brooks and their two sons, after spending their official vacation in England. They are going to the North Shore for the summer, prior to returning to Washington.

Charles E. Lauriat, Boston book dealer, returned from one of his periodical book buying trips. Two buyers for Jordan Marsh Company, George L. Snyder and Charles H. Berry, also arrived on the steamer, after trips to London, Paris, Austria and Germany.

PERMIT AGAIN ASKED FOR ROXBURY GARAGE

Opposition Voiced to Site on Howland Street

Application for a permit to erect a 200-car motor vehicle garage and right to store 2000 gallons of gasoline in Howland Street, Roxbury, it being the fourth time that such permission has been asked, was heard today by City Hall by the Board of Street Commissioners. This time the applicant was Max Brown, while previously Walter D. DeLorey had sought the privilege. Martin Hays, attorney for the petitioner, was also new to the case.

The opposition, led by Herman L. Bush, member of the Boston City Council from the ward, and Robert E. Buffum of the law firm of Abbott, May, Dane & Buffum, called to the attention of the board that three times has George C. Neal, fire marshal of Massachusetts, rescinded the permit and that the last time, Jan. 14, Brig.-Gen. Alfred E. Foote, commissioner of Public Safety of Massachusetts, confirmed Mr. Neal's adverse finding.

The opposition, including Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in the Roxbury District, several near-by property owners and tenants were heard, insisted that the case had not changed even if petitioners had and that the garage and gasoline station would be inimical to the neighborhood and hence in opposition to the provisions of the zoning law which set aside that district in which Howland and Warren streets meet as a restricted residential district. The commission took the case under advisement.

CITIZENS' CELEBRATION COMMITTEE PROTESTS

The Citizens' Public Celebrations committee today made public a letter it has written to Mayor Nichols, contending that its representatives have not had a hearing in matters of municipal celebrations and have been unable to obtain a conference with the Mayor in this connection. The letter said:

"The executive committee, representing the membership of the Citizens' Public Celebrations Association, is desirous of discovering for the first time in its experience if it is no longer possible for an organization concerned with the best interests of the city, being the only organization of Boston citizens having special concern in the proper development and administration of public celebration, to obtain an interview with the chief executive of the city, upon whom the sole responsibility eventually rests."

"The association believed that when you became mayor you would be personally as well as officially interested in the purpose of the organization and that various constructive changes and betterments which we had advocated would logically be incorporated in the policy of your administration."

RAILWAY DOLLAR'S USE REVEALED IN REPORT

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 7.—What the western railroads do with each dollar the patron pays them is shown in a graph prepared here by the Western Railways Committee on Public Relations.

The dollar is distributed as follows: Wages of all officers, 1 cent; wages of all other employees, 41 cents; locomotive fuel, 8 cents; materials and supplies, 18 cents; loss and damage, injuries to persons, and insurance, 2 cents; depreciation and retirements, 3 cents; taxes, 7 cents; rent for equipment and jointly used property, 2 cents; interest and other fixed charges, 12 cents. Balance of the operating dollar left for stockholders and property improvement is 8 cents.

INDIAN COUNCIL GATHERS 30,000

Tribal Conclave in Oklahoma Hills Presents Picturesque Sight

PAWHUSKA, Okla., June 7 (Special)—When the rays of the rising sun peeped over the picturesque Osage Hills of northern Oklahoma this morning, they disclosed to view a replica of the scenes of 50 years ago, when painted tepees of the Indians studded the green hollows and sunny slopes.

Lying scattered through the hills adjacent to Pawhuska the tented cities of Indians from more than a score of tribes were revealed, but the tents were not painted tepees, though some were cleverly given that appearance. The colonies disclosed were those of more than 30,000 modern Indians, in a majority of whom now is mixed the Anglo-Saxon strain.

Sedans Displace Ponies

The tribesmen gathered at Pawhuska for the fourth annual convention of the Society of Oklahoma Indians to study and enlighten themselves as to modern methods of government; to view the steps taken in the progress of the world about them. Costly sedans and expensive touring cars were parked beside trucks and wagons where once only Indian ponies grazed.

Each year since the Oklahoma Indians organized to better their own conditions and encouraging better feelings between the red man and his white brothers, the Indians thus have improved. The chief attraction was to have been held in Oklahoma, capital of the Creek or Muskogean nation, but plans were changed and S. J. Soldani, president of the society, called the tribesmen here.

Under leadership of the Indian chiefs of the Five Civilized Tribes and the plains tribes, the Indians gathered to discuss whether the United States Congress should be asked to extend restrictions over full-blood Indians not competent to handle their own wealth. These restrictions are to be lifted in 1927, 1928 and 1930.

Reserve Benevolent Fund Sought

The Creeks or Muskogean Indians have another problem. The Creek House of Kings passed a resolution asking a federal statute taking from all wealthy Indians 10 per cent of their income. This would be set aside in trust, to be used later in educating underprivileged children, in maintaining orphanages, deaf and dumb schools, schools for the blind and other special institutions for Indian children whose parents did not happen to receive lands under which coal, lead, zinc, gas, or oil lies.

Many of the Oklahoma Indians have expressed the belief that housing conditions among the Indians are not as they should be. The more wealthy Indians have built houses out of their per capita payments and the Indians of tribes having per capita payments have sometimes built good houses, often not. Resolutions of the society probably will call on Congress to provide some sort of loan system among the Indians, under which the federal government will finance houses and adequate farming equipment for the less wealthy.

The fourth annual convention at Pawhuska will end June 12, when Miss Sarah Mayes of Prior, Cherokee nation, is crowned queen of the Oklahoma Indians for the year 1926-27. Princesses of all the tribes will escort Miss Mayes at the coronation.

VICTORIA LOOKING FOR IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

VICTORIA, B. C., May 24 (Special Correspondence)—The British Columbia Government is supporting a movement designed to bring the next British Empire imperial conference to the province. The Canadian Government is being asked to communicate with the Imperial Government and urge it to alter the present arrangement under which gatherings of British Empire statesmen are held in London.

It is proposed that these assemblies be moved about the Empire from time to time to give all the dominions and the old country a clearer idea of one another's problems. Victoria or Vancouver would form a suitable place for the 1928 conference, as they are centrally located in the Empire, the provincial authorities here assert. The Vancouver civic authorities who originated this idea are sending invitations to meet here the governments of all the dominions.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TO IMPORT SHEEP

VICTORIA, B. C., May 27 (Special Correspondence)—Thousands of sheep will be brought into British Columbia from the United States next year as a result of the Canadian Government's decision to waive its duty on breeding stock for a 12-month period, the provincial department of agriculture announces. The federal authorities plan to allow breeding sheep to enter this country without the payment of duty follows the urgent representations of the British Columbia Department of Agriculture, which is endeavoring to make this Province one of the chief wool-producing centers of America.

An Invitation

To those visiting Boston and their friends
We'd be very happy to have you visit our rooms in the center of Boston, and enjoy the privilege of looking over and sampling the famous Boston products, perfumes, toilet waters and powders. Here you may meet your friends, chat awhile, or let your wits and parcels and leisurely enjoy many of the interesting sights of Boston and its suburbs. Here you may also become acquainted with BAXFORD, the famous French Deodorant and Mouth Preventative that you have seen advertised so often in the Christian Science Monitor. To every visitor during the next ten days we will present a generous list of our favorite perfumes.

ESTHER PERFUMES
Room 523, Little Building
80 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

CHURCHES MOVE ON COMPULSORY WAR-LIKE DRILL

Foreign to Ideal of Educational System Says Federal Council

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—Recommendations against compulsory military training in schools and colleges, which was declared to be foreign to the ideals of the educational system, were made public here by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of Churches.

Coincident with the committee's appeal was the publication of a War Department statement reviewing the growth of the Reserve Officers Training Corps, showing that applications of 15 universities and colleges and of 35 high schools for the R. O. T. C. units were on file but could not be approved because of lack of funds.

The committee's appeal asked church people throughout the Nation to study the whole question of militarism in education, and expressed special dissatisfaction over the extension of the program of military training, of an elaborate and technical character, even into the public high schools.

Believing the matter should be judged with a knowledge of facts, the announcement said the committee has authorized the Federal Council's Commission on International Justice and Goodwill to publish a pamphlet giving both sides of the question of military training. The arguments in favor of it will be presented by Maj. Charles P. Sumner, commander of the New York area of the United States Army. The committee's recommendations were:

"That systematic and technical military training for youth of high school age is to be deplored as foreign to the aims and ideals of our educational system.

"That civilian educational institutions should not make military training a required subject.

"That churches and educational leaders give careful study to the whole question of R. O. T. C. in schools and colleges."

The Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, secretary of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, in a statement interpreting the committee's action said that what the committee is objecting to is not the simple form of military drill, such as found in certain schools before the war, "but the highly technical and systematic training, including combat drill, such as is provided in units of Reserve Officers Training Corps, designed to fit men for military service."

"The Federal Council does not regard such military training as appropriate for adolescent boys."

The War Department statement said there are now 223 senior units and 100 junior units of the R. O. T. C. with a total enrollment of 12,501. Of the total enrollment, 80,551, or 71.6 per cent, are receiving infantry training. The Ninth Corps area, made up of the Pacific states and the Far West, has the largest enrollment with 17,232 students, or 15.4 per cent of the total. Next in order of enrollment are the Eastern and Southern divisions, each with 12,501 students, or 11.1 per cent of the total enrollment is in colleges and universities not essentially military. High schools have 54 units with an enrollment of 51,133.

TECH SENIORS HEAR SERMON AT TRINITY

Baccalaureate Address Given by the Rev. Dr. Leavitt

Massachusetts Institute of Technology's class of 1926, about 700 in all, attended baccalaureate services in Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday and heard the Rev. Dr. Ashley Leavitt, pastor of the Harvard Congregational Church, preach on a problem in "spiritual engineering."

His subject was "Getting the World Right Side Up." "It is the purpose of the Christian religion to get the world right side up," said the speaker. "It is revolutionary, but well in the direction of security and stability. We know about equilibrium; stable, unstable and neutral. Surely a world fit to live in ought to be in a state of stable equilibrium."

"By any such test the world was not right side up in the first Christian century, and it does not seem to be right side up yet. It has been turned in this way and that to find a new base. We are bound to feel that there is a more stable order of social life yet to be wrought out."

The services were opened by the Rev. Dr. Henry K. Sherrill, rector of Trinity Church, who conducted the services and welcomed the graduating class, reminding its members that Trinity had usually held these services for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

ANNUAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL PRESENTED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 7 (Special)—About 8000 persons, crowding into the new Rhode Island Auditorium, heard the musical festival yesterday presented by Miss Anna Case, soprano soloist, the Goldman Band of New York and the Providence Festival Chorus of 200 voices. The band, directed by Edwin Franko Goldman, accompanied both Miss Case and the chorus. The chorus was directed by John B. Archer.

The festival was the gift to the music-loving public of Stephen O. Metcalf, co-donor of the Benedict Memorial Temple to Music at Roger Williams Park, at which twice a year the festivals are arranged to be held. Because of weather conditions, it was deemed advisable to hold the festival indoors.

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So the saying goes. Your road, however, paying off accounts will be considerably longer if burdened by "carrying charges" and "interest" in the form of interest, cost, added by the way side.

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CABINET RANK FOR EDUCATION, IS CLUB WOMEN'S CAMPAIGN GOAL

General Federation's Executives Outline Two-Year Program and Appoint Department Heads—San Antonio Gets Next Convention—Indian Policy Unchanged

By a Staff Correspondent

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 7—A petition for establishment of a federal department of education with a secretary in the Cabinet, to be presented to the President and Congress at the opening of the next sessions of Congress, will be circulated in every state, under the direction of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

This action was determined upon at the close of the eighteenth biennial convention here. Delegates are returning to their homes armed with hundreds of copies of the petition, in which the support of federation members for the proposed Department of Education will be recorded. It is expected that close to 3,000,000 signatures will be secured. The name of Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, president of the federation, heads the list, and the petition already bears the signatures of thousands of delegates to the biennial. The petition will be the first step in the nation-wide campaign to secure public support for passage of the education bill to which the federation has pledged its continued efforts.

Two-Year Program Outlined

Plans and policies of the general federation and important changes in department chairmanships and organization, were discussed at a post-convention meeting of the board of directors and the executive committee, after which the following changes in department leaders were announced:

Mrs. Rufus Dawes of Evanston, Ill., will head the department of international relations, one of the most important posts in the federation. Mrs. Dawes succeeds Mrs. Thomas G. Winter of Minneapolis, former president, whose two years' term as chairman expired.

Mrs. William F. Blackman, president of the Florida federation, has been appointed chairman of the department of applied education, replacing Mrs. George W. Plummer.

Fine Arts Department

Mrs. L. A. Miller of Colorado Springs will head the department of fine arts, replacing Mrs. Samuel Martin Inman of Atlanta. Mrs. Miller was formerly chairman of the literature division.

Mrs. Frederick G. Weiss of Washington has been appointed chairman of the department of press and publicity, succeeding Mrs. Leslie Stringfellow Read of Fayetteville, Ark.

Department heads who were reappointed were Mrs. William Alvord of Detroit, department of American citizenship; Mrs. Magie W. Barry of New York, department of the American home; and Mrs. Walter McNab Miller of St. Louis, department of public welfare.

Mrs. Eugene V. Lawson of Oklahoma, former vice-chairman of the Indian welfare division, was appointed chairman of the music division. Mrs. Lawson has spent much time on Indian music, and brought to the biennial the first complete list of Indian music for program use ever compiled. It included transcriptions by leading American musicians of the songs handed down through centuries of tribal life, and still sung on Indian reservations.

Indian Policy Unchanged

The announcement that Mrs. H. A. Atwood of Riverside, Calif., has been reappointed as chairman of the Indian welfare division was taken as a declaration of support for her work, and an indication that there will be no change in the federation's Indian welfare program, involving its attitude toward the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The transfer of the Indian welfare division from the department of public welfare to that of American citizenship will facilitate the work for

**FISH INDUSTRIES
TO HOLD MEETING**

Better Marketing Objective of Maine Conference

BATH, Me., June 7 (Special)—Another step in the Maine development program will be a conference in this city on June 11, when the project of co-ordination for the fish industries of the State with a view to bringing about lessened expense of shipments and better marketing of products will be considered.

Present at this conference will be Henry O'Malley, United States Commissioner of Fisheries; Gov. Ralph O. Brewster; Horatio D. Cris, director of the sea and shore fisheries commission of Maine; Ira M. Cobe, head of the Atlantic Fisheries Corporation; Maj.-Gen. Mark L. Hersey, director of the State of Maine Associates; Henry P. Merrill, chairman of the State Pier directorate; Mayor Charles H. Cahill of Bath, who is a member of the sea and shore fisheries commission, and representatives of the fisheries interests in this section. In Eastport and in other parts of the State where fishing is a large industry.

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guarantee of citizenship rights, as

indorsed in a resolution. Hereafter the chief emphasis of the Indian welfare program will be upon legislation necessary to guarantee to the American Indian his full rights as a citizen of the United States.

"Our Indian program will be directed toward securing full citizenship rights for a race of people living in this country who are not yet in possession of the rights accorded to all other races who enjoy American citizenship," said Mrs. Edward Franklin White, first vice-president of the federation and chairman of the divisions of law enforcement.

Permanent Fund Trustees Named

Carrying out the recommendation of Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, president, for a permanent federation foundation fund composed of donations from organizations and individuals for general work or for specific projects, seven trustees were appointed to administer the \$500,000 which it is hoped will be raised by 1928.

They are: Mrs. Sherman, chairman; Mrs. Robert J. Burdette of California; Mrs. Florence C. Floore of Cleburn, Tex.; Mrs. Samuel Martin Inman of Atlanta; Mrs. Joshua Hodgkins of Wisconsin; Mrs. L. L. Blankenbush of Philadelphia; and Miss Jessie Spafford of Rockford, Ill.

The members of the new foundation board of trustees are not to be subject to change with each new administration but are to be a continuing body, having charge of expenditures and donations for the foundation.

Donations for Specific Projects

Mrs. Sherman, in recommending the new finance plans, said that many groups and individuals would make donations for specific projects on the federation program if they were assured of continuity in policy and administration of such funds.

New appointments to the executive committee included Mrs. Joseph E. Friend of Louisiana; Mrs. Henry Taylor of Iowa; and Mrs. John Sippel of Baltimore, finance chairman. Mrs. Barry will represent the group of department chairmen on the executive committee.

San Antonio has been selected for the 1928 biennial, and Mrs. H. S. Godfrey of Minneapolis was appointed program chairman.

The 1927 council meeting will be held in Grand Rapids, Mich., with Mrs. Guy E. Spears of Plymouth, N. H., in charge of the program. Mrs. H. V. Hubbard of New Jersey was appointed chairman of the resolutions committee for the 1928 biennial.

Courses in Journalism
Enroll 5000 Students

COLUMBIA, Mo., June 5 (Special Correspondence)—Approximately 5000 students were enrolled in journalism courses in 50 schools this year, according to a survey made by Sigma Delta Chi, national professional journalistic fraternity, through its vice-president, Lawrence W. Murphy, head of the department of journalism, University of Illinois. The total number of instructors

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Beaded Bags, \$7.50, \$10.95, \$12.50
Novelties from abroad at moderate cost.

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employed is 200, who reported the

following enrollment in their courses: Reporting, 3000 students; feature writing, 2100; introductory courses, 4500; advertising, 2700; copy reading, 1500; history of journalism, 700; ethics of journalism, 650; country journalism, 450; law of the press, 450.

In addition to these courses, students are enrolled in courses in editorial writing, critical writing, agricultural journalism, the teaching of journalism, publicity, and public opinion.

Y. M. C. A. COLLEGE
GRADUATES 91 MEN

Honorary Degrees Conferred Upon Four Persons

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 7 (Special)—The International Y. M. C. A. College yesterday afternoon awarded degrees to 91 men, the largest class in the history of the institution and for the first time granted a honorary degree, that of Master of Physical Education, to a woman, Miss Jessie Hubbell Bancroft, writer and leader in recreational work. Nearly 700 guests, parents and undergraduates, witnessed the commencement exercises.

Miss Bancroft recently received the Gulick medal for her work along "recreational lines. She is director of physical education in New York's public schools. The Master of Humanities degree was conferred upon Dr. Darius Alton Davis, head of the American "Y" secretaries in Europe; Henry W. Gibson, who has spent 34 years in service to boys, and to Mortimer L. Schiff, of New York, philanthropist.

Eight master's degrees were awarded, among the recipients being Chang Yu Chang, of Peking, who received the degree with praise; John Mo, of Peking, who returns to China as physical director in Tsing Hu University; Benjamin Chia Lin Yen, of Wuchang, China, who goes back to work as a boy's secretary, and June B. Ninomiya, of Japan, who returns to that country as an industrial secretary. The class of 1926 achieved his highest degree of scholarship, 32 men being graduated with praise and 11 men receiving honor keys.

After the graduation ceremony, the class of 1926, headed by President L. L. Doggett, with the faculty, marched to the site of the new dormitory, where Raymond E. Kaighn, president of the alumni association, took charge of the breaking of ground. Dr. F. N. Seerley, college dean and representative of the oldest class president, turned the first spadeful. Dr. and Mrs. Doggett held a reception in their home for the graduates and their guests, closing the exercises.

ART EXHIBIT TO CONTINUE

LOWELL, Mass., June 7 (Special)—The Paint Pot exhibition at the public library will continue through the present week. The Paint Pot is composed of Lowell young men who draw and paint for the pleasure of artistic creation with headquarters maintained in the Odd Fellows Building, where they meet two evenings a week for mutual criticism of each others' efforts.

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NEW READERS NAMED FOR THE MOTHER CHURCH

(Continued from Page 1)

of Education. At the request of the Rev. Mary Baker Eddy she was selected as Second Reader of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, when it was organized in 1888. For nearly 10 years she has acted as Superintendent of The Mother Church Sunday School. Miss Whitcomb was qualified as a teacher of Christian Science by the Board of Education in 1922 through Normal Class instruction.

Retiring President's Address.
Mr. McKee, the retiring president, addressed the meeting as follows:
Friends: In the hymn we have just sung from the Christian Science Hymnal, the words, "gentle presence," are used. These words were written by our beloved Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, and they appear to be an endearing name for the Most High. They express that infinite tenderness which heals the sick in Christian Science.

God, who in times long past spoke by the prophets, and by Christ Jesus and his Apostles, has spoken in this age by our revered Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, the Founder of Christian Science, who when she had received a revelation from on high, proved its divinity by a ministry of healing, and then committed it to the pure in heart throughout the world.

Mrs. Eddy has written, "The world feels the alternative effect of truth through every pore." (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, Page 224: 2.) Here and there among the nations of the world there lives a peculiar people, Christians, who by name, and by heart, are called by the name of Jesus. They reflect in modern times the ancient glory of the Christian Church. A large number of them have gathered here today. Some of them have come from the ends of the earth and from the islands of the sea. Their "gentle presence" which goes before them and heals the sick, as it did for the people of old, blesses this hour and makes fruitful the good word that goes out to the world.

The address of our incoming President, together with the reports from the field which will be given here today, have an important bearing upon the life of every Christian Scientist. In every human heart there is a longing to be free from sickness here, new, and Christ Jesus holds that this is a present possibility. In fact, to Christian Scientists the reign of health has already begun; for wherever the practice of Christian Science has been established, there healing has taken place. In the year nineteen hundred and one it was estimated that one million people had been healed by Christian Science. Since that time The Christian Science Journal and Christian Science Sentinel together have published approximately two thousand accounts of carefully authenticated cases of healing. In addition, it should be remembered that in the nearly 2300 Churches of this movement on every Wednesday night impressive testimonies of healing are publicly given. Unreported cases of healing are continually being accomplished in every part of the world, and this unreported healing is done so frequently that it proves that the divine presence which we have received from the Master and his Apostles works effectively now for the genuine disciple of Christian Science.

The reports will also show how far and wide the writings of our beloved Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, have come into the hearts of men that the "gentle presence" which always accompanies them shall be generally felt and adored in the world, then the inhabitants of the earth say, "and the hosts of heaven shall praise thee, O Lord, for thou hast made us a new people" (Isaiah 33:24). The hosts of error will not longer gather their sheaves on fields of strife and combat, and then this divine presence will continue to go on giving might and harmlessness to men in the great forever.

Now we shall introduce to you the presiding officer of the day, the new President of The Mother Church.

Incoming President.
The incoming President then delivered the following address:
Beloved Brethren:

Your new President has nothing new to communicate, no new policies to inaugurate, no new rules to establish. These are simply provided for in the Christian Science textbooks, and in our Church Manual. It will be his privilege, however, to call your attention to some things which are of primary importance to the continued success of our beloved Cause.

Our annual meeting affords an opportunity for taking an inventory of our spiritual gains, charging off our spiritual losses, considering carefully our failures and successes, how we can avoid the former and increase the latter.

We have grown in the past forty-seven years from a small church of twenty-five members to a world-wide movement with our splendid Mother Church organization, Publishing Society, Benevolent Association, Sanatorium, Pleasant View Home in the making, Board of Lectureship, Committee on Publication, and nearly 2300 branch churches and societies with an ever-increasing membership of loyal and devoted members throughout the civilized world. This growth has been the result of the healing and regenerating work accomplished by Christian Science, as taught in its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy.

The Christian Science Church, having thus been founded upon spiritual healing, having grown to its present magnitude and influence through spiritual healing, must continue to prosper through spiritual healing, and our Leader has said that "nothing can substitute this demonstration" (Church Manual, p. 92.) In further speaking of the importance of this outstanding feature of our Church she has written (Misc. W., p. 870): "This is the babe we are to cherish. This is the babe that twines its loving arms about the neck of omnipotence, and calls forth infinite care from His loving heart."

The need of this period is an understanding of God that will meet all the problems of mankind, but in order to acquire this understanding

Mr. Heitman Elected Associate Editor

ELECTION of Charles E. Heitman of New York City as an associate editor of The Christian Science Monitor was announced today by the Board of Directors of The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

Mr. Heitman, whose appointment is effective at once, has been Christian Science Committee on Publication for the State of New York since January, 1922. He was president of The Mother Church for the year 1923-1924.

Mr. Heitman prepared for the practice of law, but discontinued this study to enter the Spanish-American War as a member of the First Cavalry. Later he was in the real estate business in New York City. In 1913 Mr. Heitman was elected a trustee of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, to serve three years, during two of which he acted as chairman. He was president of that church in 1916, and later served a full term of three years as first reader. He was a member of the normal class of the Board of Education of the Massachusetts State Normal College in 1922, and has since held classes in Christian Science.

and to exercise this spiritual power, mankind must become spiritually minded. The consciousness that is dominated by the lusts of the flesh cannot heal the sick; the consciousness that is controlled by fear, envy or hatred cannot do it; neither can that which is dominated by selfish ambition or worldly pride solve the problems of mankind, nor bring comfort and healing to those that are weary and heavy laden. It must therefore be the mind that was in Christ that is able to cast out evil and disease. It is light that dispels darkness; and similarly it must be the consciousness that is filled with faith, hope and spiritual understanding which destroys ignorance and fear, and brings peace, health and harmony.

Reason to Rejoice

As we look out over the field and contrast our movement today with what it was thirty years ago, we certainly have reason to rejoice and be grateful for the growth and prosperity of our Cause; but we must realize that the same devotion and consecration which characterized our beloved Leader and her loyal students in the early days of the movement, must be exemplified in the lives of Christian Scientists today in order that our Cause may continue to prosper.

Many of the early Christians suffered martyrdom for their religion. They knew that to be known as followers of the lowly Nazarene was to take their lives in their hands. Their meetings were suppressed; their literature was condemned and their names were proscribed. Yet the civil authorities to speak or teach in the name of Christ, brave men and women in all ages have suffered for their convictions when these were contrary to popular belief. John the Baptist, Stephen the disciple, Savonarola the reformer, Galileo the astronomer, Luther the Protestant, Wycliffe the teacher and translator of the Scriptures into the English tongue, and thousands of others knew the cost of opposing the dominant thought of their times.

It has required heroic self-sacrifice and devotion for men and women to stand for their convictions in each age; and while we are not called upon at this period to die for our religion, we are called upon to live by it and for it, and to demonstrate the power of the Kingdom of God, the highest type of courage to face the storms of error and to stand in the battle, day after day and year after year, against the misrepresentation of our faith, the cold disdain of some of our brethren of the older Christian denominations, and the misunderstanding of materially minded people. Only the power of God and the consciousness of right doing can sustain one under such circumstances.

The powers of evil are entrenched in ignorance, fear, false appetites, and the superstitions of the ages; and these are the false beliefs against which we are engaged in a warfare of extermination. Let us beware of those who advocate the dissolution of The Mother Church on the ground that the need for organization is passed, or upon any other ground. Such so-called Christian Scientists are not true followers of Mrs. Eddy. The secret of our success is in the power of the Word. We need still to be aware of the subtle influence which would try to disrupt our organization and thereby destroy our opportunities for usefulness; hinder our own spiritual growth and deprive mankind of the benefits of Christian Science.

Obedience to Manual

If there was any one thing that our Leader considered the most important for the protection of Christian Science from adulteration and to save the public from imposition, it was that The Mother Church and its branch churches should continue in obedience to the plain intent of and clear instruction in our Church Manual.

She wrote to the Board of Directors on Feb. 25, 1903, (Sentinel, April 22, 1914) as follows: "Upon one point, however, I feel competent to advise, namely, never abandon the by-laws nor the denominational government of The Mother Church. If I am called to personally with you the word of God and my instruction in the by-laws have led you hitherto and will remain to guide you safely on, and the teachings of St. Paul are as useful today as when they were first written. It will be clearly seen from this letter that our Leader, whose characteristic foresight provided for the continuity of The Mother Church, in accordance with the Manual."

It was perfectly clear to her, and it should be clear to all, that she planned to have the Church Manual remain as the law in the government of our Church. This book, together with the Bible and our Christian Science text-book, has already guided her church and will continue to do

so throughout all time, in accordance with divine Principle.

Another point on which all loyal Christian Scientists are perfectly clear is that there can be no successor to our beloved Leader and Teacher, Mary Baker Eddy. Her unique position as the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science has established her in the minds and hearts of her followers, and it would be impossible for anyone to succeed her personal leadership, and we need no other leadership.

In Retrospection and Introspection (page 70), Mrs. Eddy writes: "No person can take the individual place of the Virgin Mary. No person can compass or fulfill the individual mission of Jesus of Nazareth. No person can take the place of the author of Science and Health, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Each individual must find his own niche in time and eternity."

It was the devotion of the Hebrews to the vision of Abraham that preserved their faith and kept it alive amidst the idolatry and persecution of surrounding peoples. It was the self-sacrificing faithfulness of the early Christians to the teachings of the Master which preserved Christianity and handed it down to us in our beloved New Testament and it will be our faithfulness and consecration to the revelation of Christian Science which will hand it down untarnished and unadulterated to those who will come after us.

If our beloved Leader were present today, would we not gladly respond to her persuasive love and consecration? All honor to her and to those who have been faithful to her teachings and leadership. Do we realize the debt of gratitude we owe to her for her faithfulness to the revelation of Christian Science, which has healed mankind of so much sin and suffering and brought to us "the oil of joy for mourning, and the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness"? Do we realize the gratitude we owe to those few faithful followers who carried "the burden and heat of the day" when Christian Science was despised and persecuted? Are we grateful today for the consecrated labors of the Board of Directors of The Mother Church and the faithful work of the trustees and editors of our Publishing Society and of those to whom are entrusted their activities of our great movement?

Spiritual Responsibility

We have a great spiritual responsibility and it will require all of our faith, devotion and understanding to fulfill the high task which our beloved Leader has set before us. He has said: (Pulpit and Press, page 22) "The Christian Scientist is called to attest their fidelity to Truth. I predict that in the twentieth century every Christian church in our land, and a few in far-off lands, will approximate the understanding of Christian Science sufficiently to heal the sick and bring the Kingdom of God to men here on earth."

Today we meet again in Annual Meeting to recount our blessings, to tell of growth out of materiality and of progress Spiritward. We meet to receive new strength from the unfailing love of our Leader, and to prepare and to do our part in the scientific Christianity to the solution of the problems of the modern world. Twice since our last meeting a goodly company have come into our ranks as new members. Not with a show of strength, but with meekness and humility, they have come to share with us the joy of striving for the glory of God and the redemption of mankind. These new members live far or near, some in the Orient, others in the distant isles of the sea. They are here today in person, but whether they be far or near we bid them welcome, and we wish them to know that "within the wide channels of The Mother Church" (Manual, Article VIII, Section 14) they will find satisfying labor for God and man.

The Mother Church this year again records the largest number of new members ever admitted. These new members come from all classes of society, rich and poor, high and low, thus proving that the universal truths of Christian Science are here today, and that the Kingdom of God is not far from us. It is well to note that many persons whose interest in Christian Science dates back fifteen to twenty-five years have recently been aroused to enroll themselves as members of The Mother Church; and, as the number of those who are here today, are among the new members. To all these new members of Galilee, we call to the fishermen of Galilee, and we say, "Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men." We will show that 76 societies and 13 churches have been recognized in the past year, while a regiment of new practitioners, 824 to be exact, has swung into line during the same period, to devote full time to spiritual healing. These facts show clearly the progress of Christian Science, since its inception has been steady, a gradual unfolding as Christian Scientists have gained clearer views of divine Love and of Love's purpose to heal the world of human misery. But no recital of growth of churches and members can portray the blessings innumerable which have flowed to men from the inexhaustible resources of divine Love through the agency of this mighty movement. The recording angel ever present Life has healed of all manner of diseases and of myriad sins through the ministry of Christian Science. Our hearts go out in tenderness and gratitude today more than ever before to our beloved Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, for her unselfed labors throughout a half century in order that we and our children might be enabled to know and to prove our heritage as sons of God.

Treasurer's Report

Edward L. Ripley, treasurer of the church, read the following report:
The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.: Treasurer's report for 11 months ending April 30, 1926:

The Mother Church General Fund—Balance on hand May 31, 1925, \$62,531.47; receipts for 11 months ending April 30, 1926, including petty cash funds and postage fund, \$1,263,307; expenditures, \$1,192,091.47; balance on hand April 30, 1926, \$833,747.00.

Special Funds—Balance on hand May 31, 1925, \$275,369.79; receipts for 11 months ending April 30, 1926, not including the transfer of \$100,000 from the General Fund to the Real Estate Fund, \$447,977.25; expenditures, \$285,961.42; balance on hand April 30, 1926, \$437,385.62.

During this period the amount of \$580,000 was advanced from the General Fund, and \$20,000 from contributions to the Real Estate Fund, a total of \$600,000, in part payment of the property acquired in the vicinity of The Mother Church and of improvements thereon, against which, as reported by the Shawmut Real Estate Fund, there was a net indebtedness of \$23,829.50. Except for current bills, paid in usual course, there was no other indebtedness on that date.

Auditor's Report

June 5, 1926.

The Christian Science Board of Directors:
We have audited the books of the Church Treasurer for the eleven months ending April 30, 1926, and certify that the Cash and Securities reported by him as on hand at the close of business on that date have been verified by us and are correctly stated.

General Fund.....\$133,747.00
Special Funds.....\$437,385.62
Very respectfully,
(Signed) HARVEY S. CHASE & CO.,
Certified Public Accountants,
The Christian Science Benevolent Association.

I have been requested by the

Trustees of The Christian Science Benevolent Association to read the following report:

Current Fund—Balance on hand May 31, 1925, \$149,677.57; receipts for eleven months ending April 30, 1926, \$777,639.51; expenditures, \$318,378.38; balance on hand April 30, 1926, \$232,838.90.

Permanent Funds—Balance on hand May 31, 1925, \$111,015.76; receipts for eleven months ending April 30, 1926, \$4,487.20; expenditures, \$22,386.85; balance on hand April 30, 1926, \$93,116.11.

The Christian Science Pleasant View Home

I have been requested by the Trustees of The Christian Science Pleasant View Home to read the following report:

Balance on hand May 31, 1925, \$122,684.72; receipts for eleven months ending April 30, 1926, \$252,955.50; expenditures, \$72,925.43; balance on hand April 30, 1926, \$302,715.79.

Report of Clerk

Erza W. Palmer, Clerk of the Church, read the annual report of the past year's work in the numerous branches of The Mother Church activities, as follows:

God has been gracious to The Mother Church during the past year. His smile has been upon this Church and blessed it. Christian Scientists are humbly grateful for God's loving guidance; and return heartfelt thanks for His manifold blessings. All honor to her and to those who have been faithful to her teachings and leadership. Do we realize the debt of gratitude we owe to her for her faithfulness to the revelation of Christian Science, which has healed mankind of so much sin and suffering and brought to us "the oil of joy for mourning, and the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness"? Do we realize the gratitude we owe to those few faithful followers who carried "the burden and heat of the day" when Christian Science was despised and persecuted? Are we grateful today for the consecrated labors of the Board of Directors of The Mother Church and the faithful work of the trustees and editors of our Publishing Society and of those to whom are entrusted their activities of our great movement?

Wherever Christian Science plants its banner it brings forth the fruits of the spirit—joy, peace, health, harmony—a demonstrable understanding of God and His Son, Christ Jesus. Its purpose is always the same; it heralds the good tidings of great joy which break the chains of sin, sorrow, and death, and bring the Kingdom of heaven to men here on earth.

During the past year The Christian Science Board of Directors has accepted applications for cards in The Christian Science Journal from 69 nurses and 824 practitioners.

The Sunday School

Nestled under the protecting wings of The Mother Church, in the Sunday School boys and girls are being nurtured, taught, and illumined by the tender presence of the All-Father. Here they are learning the meaning of the Master's words, "The Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister." How sacred the spot where teachers and pupils meet in childlike gladness and receptivity to learn of the Christ, the divine message that comes to awakened hearts, and that the Kingdom of God is at hand. The Master's words are here today in person, but whether they be far or near we bid them welcome, and we wish them to know that "within the wide channels of The Mother Church" (Manual, Article VIII, Section 14) they will find satisfying labor for God and man.

The Mother Church this year again records the largest number of new members ever admitted. These new members come from all classes of society, rich and poor, high and low, thus proving that the universal truths of Christian Science are here today, and that the Kingdom of God is not far from us. It is well to note that many persons whose interest in Christian Science dates back fifteen to twenty-five years have recently been aroused to enroll themselves as members of The Mother Church; and, as the number of those who are here today, are among the new members. To all these new members of Galilee, we call to the fishermen of Galilee, and we say, "Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men." We will show that 76 societies and 13 churches have been recognized in the past year, while a regiment of new practitioners, 824 to be exact, has swung into line during the same period, to devote full time to spiritual healing. These facts show clearly the progress of Christian Science, since its inception has been steady, a gradual unfolding as Christian Scientists have gained clearer views of divine Love and of Love's purpose to heal the world of human misery. But no recital of growth of churches and members can portray the blessings innumerable which have flowed to men from the inexhaustible resources of divine Love through the agency of this mighty movement. The recording angel ever present Life has healed of all manner of diseases and of myriad sins through the ministry of Christian Science. Our hearts go out in tenderness and gratitude today more than ever before to our beloved Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, for her unselfed labors throughout a half century in order that we and our children might be enabled to know and to prove our heritage as sons of God.

The Christian Science Benevolent Association

To impart an adequate idea of the healing work accomplished at our sanatorium seems beyond the possibility of a formal report. The healings are so varied that they include much more than the restoration of physical health. Beautiful as are these cases of physical healing, there are no more important than healings from sorrow and grief, discouragement and depression, evil appetites and indulgences, through the reflected sunlight of God's dear love.

The number of persons accommodated during 1925 is the largest in our history. The sanatorium was established, amounting to 1742 guests and 307 visitors, relatives or friends of guests.

A most pleasing feature of the work is that hundreds of guests have expressed gratitude for the ideal of home which they find manifested in our institution. This ideal is made possible through the thoughtfulness and loving co-operation of the workers who aid in maintaining the mental and spiritual environment of peace and health.

It will be of especial interest to Christian Scientists to know that the financial help extended to guests who needed assistance has amounted to \$61,618.51 during the past year. We are particularly grateful to the Trustees of The Christian Science Benevolent Association who recognize the comfort and blessings which have accrued to those who have shared their benevolence.

The financial results from the operation of the sanatorium will be given particularly stated in the Treasurer's report, but it is quite proper to say here that contributions from the field have been solely to assist worthy persons in their expenses at the sanatorium and to provide needed buildings. Contributions have also been received for the permanent fund, the income from which is available to assist in charity work.

A staff of approximately forty nurses is maintained at the sanatorium, and during the year twelve

nurses who received certificates of training have gone out to assist in this important work in the field.

An addition to the Associates Building, now in process of construction, will provide sufficient accommodations for women workers. This new building will provide forty-five rooms, a general reception room, and storage space. The building will be completed and occupied within a few months. Plans are also under contemplation for an assembly hall which will have seating capacity adequate for guests and workers at Sunday morning and Wednesday evening services, lectures, and other gatherings.

Contributions to the sanatorium are needed and are gratefully received.

The Christian Science Pleasant View Home

The Christian Science Sentinel and Monitor have from time to time published articles which have given the field full information regarding the Pleasant View Home, so that there is little to add at this time. The work of construction is progressing rapidly. As far as possible, everything required for the erection of the building was contracted for long before construction began, and materials are now being delivered as rapidly as needed. At the present rate of progress, the Home will be ready for occupancy about June 1, 1927.

The field and interested friends have contributed liberally to this Home, and the Trustees wish to express their hearty appreciation of the generous support extended.

Our Leader foresaw the need of a philanthropy of this character to aid in carrying on the work of Christian Science. The Pleasant View Home is being constructed in accordance with her wishes. Christian Scientists will soon come into active operation, and will provide a home for those in need who have labored and sacrificed in the Cause of Christian Science. Continued co-operation and support is needed to accomplish this result.

Literature Distribution Committee

The Literature Distribution Committee of The Mother Church has been helping to sow the seeds of Christian Science, and the harvest of its labors is being abundantly manifested. The committee has been doing more and more that constant prayer and reliance on divine guidance are essential in order that distribution work may be carried on successfully.

Fifty-five new members have been added to this committee during the year, making a total of 200 members. Seventy-six boxes have been placed in various localities throughout the Boston district for the free distribution of Christian Science literature. Many proofs have come to us that the work of the committee has been accomplished. The committee is placing literature within easy reach of the general public.

One hundred and ten branch churches and societies have been supplied with non-current literature to aid them in their distribution work. This activity is in response to the request of the Trustees in the Sentinel of November 21, 1925, and the Journal of January, 1926.

Committees on Publication

During the past year the work of Committees on Publication has been kept up to the standard previously maintained. In the countries where Christian Science is best known, and this work has been commenced or extended in other countries. As Christian Science becomes better known, the functions of Committees on Publication are needed correspondingly, both for the purpose of correcting misrepresentations and for the purpose of guarding the rights of Christian Scientists against restriction by public authority. In all countries, however, these functions may need to be adapted to changing requirements.

At present, the worst misrepresentations of Christian Science are more apt to be circulated by means of books, pamphlets, advertisements, and circulars than by means of ordinary articles or items in newspapers or periodicals. At present, the most destructive misrepresentations are not those which are made by outright opponents, but those which are made by persons claiming to be Christian Scientists. For these reasons, not only the general public, but even sincere Christian Scientists are liable to be misled unless they are discerning and watchful. For these reasons, also, what is done by Committees on Publication needs to be related to the public, and active wisdom on the part of all genuine Christian Scientists.

All members of our Church can also help to guard our legal rights by comprehending them definitely and by distinguishing between those which are more important and those which are less so. Of first importance is our right to practice our religion, and to depend upon its practice, which right includes that of employing the aid of a practitioner. Also of importance is our right to be free from unnecessary and unreasonable regulations and requirements in the Christian Science religion. At this point, we come in contact with other people, who may not distinguish between health and medicine and whose opinions as to what is necessary and reasonable may differ from ours. Of course, our giving due consideration to them, our religion teaches, will help us to comprehend and maintain our own rights, and will keep us from exaggerating the importance of requirements which are merely irksome.

Among the enactments by legislative bodies during the past year, perhaps the most important was a provision, by the Legislative Assembly of Alberta, Canada, that the Act of this Province regulating the practice of medicine should not apply to affect persons who practice the religious tenets of their church.

The following statements by the persons indicated are among the more interesting which have been printed during the year:
The Rev. Edward T. Vernon of London: "God used Mrs. Eddy for a special revelation, and there is, indeed, no reason why this should not be so. No person can fail to ad-

mirer her as a religious leader. She has founded a great church, and let us say it frankly, brought great blessing on countless lives."

Editor of Woman's Home Companion: "Christian Science is one of the most extraordinary religious movements of modern times, and a testimony to the vital need of absolute religion in the life of today. Its great achievement is its vision of God as the All-good, the All-real, the All-loving, and its technique of realization whereby the love and power of God are demonstrated to be real and workable in everyday life, ventilating the mind, transfiguring the spirit, and lifting men and women out of the fear that stands in weakness into the faith that walks in power."

Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Professor of Clinical Medicine and Professor of Social Ethics in Harvard University: "The good effects of Christian Science I see on all sides. I have not the slightest doubt that it does good, that it cures disease, organic as well as functional; only I do not want anybody to say, And nothing else cures."

Dr. Charles Hunter, Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University of California: "Christian Science has helped many persons suffering from diseases, which to the medical practitioner had defied diagnosis. . . . Christian Science, furthermore, has brought relief to individuals who were victims of organic disorders, proving that psychiatric therapy is not solely confined to functional diseases."

Dr. Drummond Shields, Member of the British Parliament: "Some of the most remarkable cases I know of, wonderful cures, have been in connection with Christian Science, which I have seen myself and know."

Relief Work

The Mother Church Relief Fund continues its work. Through First Church of Christ, Scientist, Paris, France, the fund has to a limited extent continued to aid Russian refugees in that country to rehabilitate themselves. It has given further aid in Japan where a minor earthquake occurred.

In the Middle West the relief activities in behalf of tornado sufferers have been brought to a close, a total of \$189,995.05 having been expended since the work began there in March, 1925, throughout districts in Illinois, Indiana and Missouri which had been visited by severe and destructive tornado. Sufferers were cared for, and their homes and effects were restored and they were given the means of livelihood.

A further grant of relief funds has been made in Constantinople, where a deadly epidemic was raging, relieving the distress of refugees who have taken a genuine interest in Christian Science, and similar work has been continued in Athens. Christian Science literature and other aids have been furnished by the fund in Latvia, Estonia, Rumania, Danzig, Free State, Russia and Germany.

One thousand dollars was contributed, through the Committee on Publication in Holland, on account of the partial destruction of the town of Breda by cyclone. One thousand dollars was contributed, through the Christian Science Monitor office in London, to an organization established in England to help starving Assyrian and Iraqi Christian refugees in Asia Minor. The aid of these Christian refugees was given to the organization in London before their representatives appeared in this country for financial aid.

In Santa Barbara, California, where a severe earthquake occurred last summer the Relief Fund sent prompt aid.

The Christian Science field will rejoice to know that their generous and ready support of the Relief Fund has been the means of blessing so many who were in dire distress and who are responding joyfully to the help being laid out to them in their time of need.

The Christian Science Publishing Society

The last year has been the most prosperous in the history of The Christian Science Publishing Society. The co-operation of Christian Scientists throughout the world made this result possible. The Trustees express their hearty appreciation of the great work done by members and committees of the branch churches and societies in support of the periodicals, including The Christian Science Monitor. The Editorial Department is deeply appreciative of the support of the field as expressed in the increased number of well-written contributions for The Christian Science periodicals. The co-operation of members of The Mother Church has been an important factor in increasing the circulation of the periodicals and in enhancing their usefulness.

The kindly support given to advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor has developed friendships and extended good will. Our daily newspaper, which Mrs. Eddy desired should be subscribed for and read by every Christian Scientist, is gaining in circulation and influence, and has become a factor in the life of the nation, and indeed of the whole world. One of its friends in Rumania says, "We know that the healing work is the best work for progress of the Cause. I see how the Monitor transforms the thought of those who read it."

Several new features have been added to the Monitor. In addition to the Children's Page, which appears once a week, there is also a weekly Young Folks Page for the older children. Through the development of a process whereby the pages of the Monitor are immersed in liquid cellulose it is possible to preserve the Monitor from the date of its first publication. The experience of the past year confirms our judgment that the zoning plan is of great benefit.

During the year the Publishing Society has increased its usefulness by adding Swedish and Swedish translations of the Quarterly. The Christian Science Bible Lessons appearing in the Christian Science Quarterly are now published monthly. In Revised Braille, Grade One and a Half, in English only, for the use of the blind, in the ink-printed editions of the Quarterly, in which the page and line references are given, it is necessary for the student to find the indicated passages in the Bible and Science and Health. In this new Braille Quarterly, however, the pas-

sages from the two books are given in full, so that a student reading Braille may study the sections of each lesson consecutively from the Quarterly alone, just as they are heard at Christian Science church services.

The size of the Journal has been increased by sixteen pages to provide for the steadily increasing list of branch churches and practitioners and to permit the publication of more articles.

A concordance to the Hymnal is now available and will meet a long-felt need on the part of Readers and others. The Hymnal is in process of translation into Dutch and Swedish. "The Life of Mary Baker Eddy" by Sibyl Wilbur, translated into German, has just been placed on sale. The pamphlet, "Answers to Questions Concerning Christian Science," has been translated recently into the Latvian language and will be available in a short time.

Statement From the Trustees Under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy

During the past year the Trustees under the will of Mary Baker Eddy have continued to carry out the wishes of our beloved Leader, who established a trust fund to be used, as expressed in Clause VIII of her will, "for the purpose of more effectually promoting and extending the religion of Christian Science, as taught by me." In doing so they have expended \$245,545.44 of the income as follows:

\$44,822.06 were contributed to 1114 churches and societies to encourage them in extending the healing work of Christian Science through the free distribution of our authorized literature.

\$6500 were disbursed among 65 new branches of The Mother Church as assistance in giving first lectures. \$19,142.78 were spent for the purpose of lessening the lecture costs to be borne by branches in distant places.

\$5,706.86 were expended for copies of Mrs. Eddy's writings placed in libraries in cities and towns where there are as yet no recognized branch organizations, and for literature in the establishment and maintenance of free Christian Science lending libraries.

\$3,064.80 were paid for subscriptions to The Christian Science Monitor sent to more than

EDUCATIONAL

Meeting Rising Costs in State Universities

By H. E. STONE
Dean of Men, West Virginia University

THE FREE public higher education beyond the secondary school is a reality or a sham? Is it only a mistaken hope developed when America was younger and more inclined to chase educational rabbits? Do the fundamental laws governing state institutions forbid the charging of tuition and fees to those who enter from free public high schools in good standing? Is the idea of free public higher education only "a great experiment?" How well is the public purse standing the strain of the increasing enrollments in state universities largely resulting from the great expansion of the secondary school system? Just what are the values to the individual and to the state which higher education produces? Would it pay each individual who enters one of the great universities to purchase his higher education "on credit" as his father has done? Or is the state to pay back to the state the full cost from the proceeds of the increased earning power resulting therefrom? Members of boards of control and other bodies charged with the problem of financing state universities are asking themselves these questions. They are being forced to think seriously on the material needs of that phenomenon of the last half century, the state university, with its hundreds of instructors and thousands of students.

Fee System Develops Early
Early in the history of state universities the "fee system" developed. In many states the law prohibited the charging of tuition for courses in the college of arts and sciences, and for all nonprofessional courses. Registration fees, matriculation fees, incidental fees, contingent fees and laboratory charges are quite familiar to all who are associated with state universities. In some cases these charges in state universities total as much as tuition in near-by privately endowed colleges. Often the fees in state universities include a direct charge known as the "athletic fee," another called the "library fee," and a third known as the "medical and health service fee." It will be noted that as a rule the fees charged students in state universities are for maintenance and upkeep of buildings and for the state's "athletic," "library," and "medical and health service" fees. It will be noted that as a rule the fees charged students in state universities are for maintenance and upkeep of buildings and for the state's "athletic," "library," and "medical and health service" fees.

It is apparent that in reality even now we do not have free public higher education. It may be stated that in many state universities tuition charges are not camouflaged under the term "athletic fee," but are really true out-of-state students and for students in professional schools of law, medicine, dentistry and pharmacy. It is furthermore true that the trend of these fees and of tuition charges in both public and privately endowed institutions for higher learning has been upward, especially during the last decade. Compared to the tuition fee of \$350 in Yale, Columbia, Brown, Lehigh, and the Carnegie Institute of Technology the charges in state universities are nominal, the average being less than \$50 in colleges of arts and sciences, less than \$100 in colleges of law, engineering and pharmacy, and less than \$200 in schools of medicine and dentistry. Apparently in one way or another it is legal for state universities to collect part of the cost of education supplied for the beneficiaries of such education.

Results of Increasing Fees
It is assumed that all will agree that no state wants to deny its youth the opportunity for higher education of the kind that makes for better citizenship. It is apparent that in a democracy and in a complex age like the present, the state cannot afford to neglect the training of leaders. It is recognized that we need professional service such as only men trained in law, agriculture, engineering, dentistry, teaching, etc., can render. The question then resolves itself into this: How much of the cost of this higher training shall be paid for by the student himself and how much by the tax money of the citizens as a whole? It is necessary also for legislators, educators, and interested trustees of higher education.

Why Send Your Camp Leelanau Boy?
True thinking and living is expressed. Tutoring in most high school and grammar subjects is offered. Excellent instruction in basketball, football, baseball, tennis, swimming, diving, canoeing is given. In North Woods on Lake Michigan. Booklet: William Seal, Box 27, Camp Leelanau, Michigan. Admitted only in The Christian Science Monitor.

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tion to consider the effect of increasing tuition on the needed supply of these servants of the people and of the state. Under the standard to reduce the supply of teachers, county agricultural agents, soil specialists, and home demonstration agents by increasing the fees charged in the college of agriculture, and in the school of education of the state university? Is it wise to deny higher education to the brilliant son of poor parents who graduates with honor from a public high school but cannot go to college if tuition rates are high?

One way out has been suggested by those who believe that more of the cost of higher education should be borne by those who benefit directly and personally thereby. It is through the establishment of scholarships and loan funds. State funds are used to award scholarships in some state universities. They were described by Prof. C. H. Thurber of Syracuse University in an address before the National Association of State Universities in 1923 as being provided on the following basis: (1) Honor scholarships for accredited high school graduates of high rank. (2) Distributive scholarships, giving each county or unit of the state a proportionate number without regard to need or scholastic rank. (3) Beneficiary scholarships for those preparing for specific lines of work or professions. Several southern states have provided scholarships for those who intend to teach.

Faculties Are Interested
It is not denied that in many state universities classes, especially for freshmen, are too large for efficient instruction. It is becoming increasingly difficult to find sufficient funds for libraries, laboratory equipment, professors' salaries, research, buildings, and other things essential to the success of higher education in a state university. It is not strange that instructors whose salaries are inadequate should feel the injustice of the situation when they see students whose parents supply them with funds ample for all expenses including generous sums for travel, fraternity parties, dress suits, and, in some cases, automobiles, required to pay no tuition fee or at least only a small part of the actual cost of their instruction.

It is not surprising that those who realize the importance and value to industry and to society as a whole of research in "pure science" should feel that something is wrong if their languish while the athletic and social life of the state university thrive and seem not to suffer seriously for lack of financial support. These men know the value of recreation and of athletics and believe in them. They do sometimes feel that students who can afford to bear their share of the cost of these things can also afford to bear the full cost of their instruction in the form for tuition fees sufficient to pay ample salaries for high grade instruction and all that pertains thereto, and that states where sufficient funds therefore are not forthcoming from the millage tax, legislative appropriations, and other sources of public revenue for purposes of higher education.

They believe that the instruction in the state universities should at least equal that in privately endowed colleges. They feel that state universities keep pace with the increasing needs of the people for the service they have to render. They feel that what the state cannot afford to pay should be paid for by the students who received the benefits rather than keeping down salaries, reducing allowances for attendance at educational gatherings, denying new books to the library and new equipment to the laboratory. They claim that this is not now being done and that the students are diverting too large a proportion of their funds to other things of lesser value to themselves and to the state.

Warning Is Sounded
There have been suggestions that the whole financial situation so far as state universities are concerned will be remedied if they will persuade their wealthy alumni to give generously to the state-supported institutions that provided their education.

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tion. The answer is that such gifts have been, as a rule, for buildings and not for current expenses. A

Pronunciation

of Proper Names

in the News

H. Five (fē-veh), Minister of

Agriculture for Norway.

Nijmegen (nē-meh-gen), fortified

town in the province of

Gelderland, Netherlands,

where three treaties were

signed in 1678-9.

Shanghai (shang-hī), most important

maritime port of

China, a city of Kiangsu

Province.

Rio Jigney (re-o he-gweh'), a

river of Cuba; rises in Sierra

de Cubitas, and empties into

channel between Cayo Romano

and the mainland.

Belrut (beh-root'), a town of

North Syria, on the Mediter-

ranean.

Vöges (vöz) (German, Voge-

sen, fo-geh'-zen), mountains

of France and Germany; highest

point, 4667 feet.

The House of Education Today

Invites with Countless Open Doors

WITH all humanity's natural desire to get something for nothing, there are many free things that are usually ignored. There is, for example, wholesome and enjoyable exercise of walking, there are the bird songs rivaling the highest-priced concert; and there are the beauties of the earth and sky exceeding the finest and most expensive pictures in the shops. But it is not of these free things that I wish to speak. It is of something else that is free to all and of inestimable value when acquired. I mean all that is commonly grouped under the term education.

But, I hear you protest, it is surely expensive to get an education, and many are without it because of poverty. You are speaking of schooling which may or may not be the same as education. I do not mean to underestimate formal schooling, and I look forward to a time when there will be no barriers of work or poverty to prevent anyone acquiring all the schooling he wants. But what I mean here is the education which is, or should be, the result of schooling; namely, mental training, knowledge, acquaintance with great men and women, acquaintance with thought old and new, an understanding of man and the world in which he lives. This is education and this can be acquired without the aid of much formal schooling, and by any man or woman, no matter of what age, who has the desire and the determination to work toward a goal.

On and On, Without Limit

The most obvious way of getting this education is, of course, through reading. Carlyle said that the most advanced university could do no more than did the first elementary school; namely, teach to read. Having the ability to read one can go on and on without limit. In this age almost anyone can obtain good reading matter. Even though you live in a small or an isolated community you can get books from the public library in your nearest city. I lived one year in Lavinia, Mont., which has a population of 300 and is at least 200 miles from a town with as many as 5000 inhabitants and a library. While there I easily secured a card from the public library in Miles City 200 miles away and read the books I wanted, paying the postage only one way.

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warning is sounded by William E. Harmon of the Harmon Foundation in the forward to the recent study of Student Loans and Their Relation to Higher Educational Finance, prepared under the supervision of the Student Loan Information Bureau and under the authority of the Association of University and College Business Officers of the Eastern States. He says: "Unless this problem is adjusted, of having the beneficiary as far as possible pay the cost of his education (which usually directly increase his powers and earning capacity) the time will come when that generous band of contributors, made up in a large measure of keen and successful business men, will become wise and legitimate needs will suffer from the careless destruction of confidence." While Mr. Harmon is thinking, no doubt, of the contributors to private colleges the same statement will apply to taxpayers who through their legislators are the contributors to state universities. (In many states they have been generous contributors.)

The question of adequately financing higher public education is too big to be dismissed thus briefly. It is too important to be allowed to solve itself after the laissez faire method. It is worthy of the thought of educators far more experienced than the writer in matters of finance. If this article shall have served the purpose of bringing the problem to the serious attention of those better qualified than the writer to provide the solution his purpose will have been accomplished.

The House of Education Today

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THE MOTIVATION OF SPELLING

By CLARA HULBERT SMITH, Kansas City, Mo.

CIVIC SERIES—LESSON 37

Greet the modern literatures. Treatises on civics, physics—metaphysics—characterized by verve and brevity, may be read as we run. Today we scale the "Old Dominion—Little Mountain" peaks and hearken in vain for some echo of the dissonance that made two states of one. A "live wire" in lexicography credits radio with 5000 new English words. Few planets, so we are told, will attempt to play Beethoven's last sonata without first seeking spiritual inspiration.

When misfortune seems imminent, I am confident that "a prayer will, from the deepest dungeon climb and bring a blessing down." "Satire's my weapon," said the English poet, Pope, "but I'm too discreet to run amuck, and tilt at all I meet."

LOOK FOR—DERIVATIVE WORDS HOW PRONOUNCED?

["Lessons appear Mondays. The Educational Editor, upon request, will be glad to send Lesson Key for the Civic Series"]

caricature greeting wireless metaphysical
"immanent" mountainous creditor hearken
in next playfully confidential pianist
lesson inspirational climber sonata.

life some line of study apart from the means by which they earn their living, and say that from this work they got their real education. There is one lawyer who for 40 years has been reading and studying about far more experienced than the writer in matters of finance. If this article shall have served the purpose of bringing the problem to the serious attention of those better qualified than the writer to provide the solution his purpose will have been accomplished.

Another woman with only a meager education, finding herself after marriage with a great deal of time on her hands, has by practice and study made herself into a journalist whose articles and children's stories appear every month. She now takes good care of three children and still keeps up her writing. Another woman spent her spare time for years keeping up with the trend of modern literature by reading new books, learning about the authors, and studying the best magazines. When the passing away of her husband left her with small means and no training for any occupation, she was able to open a circulating library where she now makes a comfortable living doing the thing she likes.

Anyone Could

The secret in each case was to follow one line of study and stick to it. What these persons did, anyone with a strong interest and desire could do. It is his early schooling may be, if he sticks to it, he can study and wants more education, he may begin by learning all he can about the subject in which he is most interested, and no matter how old or young or uneducated he may be, he can begin to make himself an expert on that subject. It may be some branch of home economics or gardening, or early colonial furniture or ancient history or some line of manual arts or the study of philosophy or mathematics, no matter, one can become an expert in his chosen field and find himself becoming educated while working at it. For no one can know everything, and the best educated are experts in only a few lines, but they know all the way around and through one or two subjects teaches one something of

CAMPERS FOR BOYS

PITTSBURGH MAY TAKE THE LEAD

Champion's Opportunity Is at Hand With Reds' in Pitching Slump

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	29	19	.604
Pittsburgh	25	19	.568
Chicago	24	21	.533
Brooklyn	23	22	.511
New York	25	24	.510
St. Louis	26	25	.510
Boston	17	27	.386
Philadelphia	17	29	.370

RESULTS SATURDAY
 Boston 5, Cincinnati 1.
 New York 1, Brooklyn 0.
 St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 0.
 St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 2.
 Chicago-Pittsburgh (postponed).

RESULTS SUNDAY
 New York 15, Chicago 3.
 Brooklyn 3, Pittsburgh 0.

GAMES MONDAY
 Cincinnati at Boston.
 Chicago at New York.
 Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
 St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

Moving along at a smooth even pace, over a period of one month, and showing obvious strength at times in all phases of the game, the Cincinnati Reds of the world in baseball are now challenging the Cincinnati Reds for possession of first place in the National League, the champions of the American League, since May 1, winning 18 games and losing nine since that time. Cincinnati's record, however, is close in comparison, the Reds having won 21 and lost 13 during the same time.

In batting and pitching, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati are about even; but the big difference is in the fielding. Cincinnati at this period is easily seen in its brilliant fielding. The Reds lead the league in this phase of the game while Pittsburgh is last. Cincinnati's fielding is hit consistently is granted, but Cincinnati's consistency in hitting, fans

are rather predictable. Although the Reds have good hitting, it has been unable to win from a majority of their games during the recent pitching slump. In the last two weeks as a result of poor pitching, which in 13 games has cost the Reds 10 wins, the team has lost eight out of 11 games. Only one of these victories can be credited to good pitching and good fielding. The rest of the pitching and brilliant fielding. When the pitchers recover their winning stride, there are few if any clubs in the league that can match the Cincinnati combination. The Reds' pitching and usual slumps in pitching, the Reds' possibilities remain uncertain, especially with such a strong organization as Philadelphia.

Leaders Maintain Even Pace

Since May 1, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, like Philadelphia and New

York in the American League, have maintained an even pace. The Reds have won 21 games and lost 12, while

live home games and 18 road games. The champion has 18 wins and lost nine. With the exception of Boston and Philadelphia, practically all the other teams have lost more than they have won. The Yankees have maintained a close to 500 record of games won and lost since May 1. Chicago has won 16 and lost 16. St. Louis has won 18 and lost 17. Brooklyn has 14 victories and 17 defeats. New York has 16 victories and 18 defeats. Boston has won 15 and lost 17. Philadelphia has captured only 10 of its last 30 games.

Now May 1 Brooklyn was in first place. New York was second and Cincinnati third. Chicago was in fourth and is now in third. Pittsburgh was in second place.

Cincinnati's slump during the past two weeks has enabled the champions to move up to the top of the league.

The two leaders have maintained a close pace is shown by the fact that on May 1 Cincinnati, in second place, had won 14 of its last 16 games ahead of Pittsburgh in sixth place. The Reds had a decided advantage in games won, but in the last few Pittsburgh's were four, their margin at that time being four and one.

half games over the champions. Pittsburgh has gained in the last two weeks by winning seven and losing

Giants Recover

The recovery of New York has been a feature of the last two weeks' play. The Giants won 10 and lost 4, the best record in the league. Chicago also maintained the pace of the champions by winning seven and losing five. Brooklyn lost 8 out of 13 games and

Philadelphia lost 8 out of 12 games. Boston's record of seven victories and

three defeats is the second best in the league for the last two weeks. The Braves have won five straight victories and moved out of last place in favor of Philadelphia.

Brooklyn is afforded another opportunity of moving back into the thick of the pennant race when it meets Pittsburgh and the Cincinnati in the

Pittsburgh and then Cincinnati in the next two series the first of which starts Tuesday. The Reds have met

with keener opposition in Boston, the Braves having won three games from them to date. Boston is up to its familiar form, proving itself capable of winning from the league leaders no matter who they are, but falling down badly when meeting with second division opposition. The season's first game at the Polo Grounds will be watched with great interest for New York's recovery is causing fans to believe that McGraw's club may make a comeback in the near future. After the present series with Chicago, the Giants will meet St. Louis and then Cincinnati. The latter series will enhance the club's prestige among the G. A. C.'s bid for consideration as pennant contender will be this year.

MINNESOTA ELECTS THREE CAPTAINS

THREE CAPTAINS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 7 (Special).—Three University of Minnesota athletic captains have been chosen for next season's campaigns. It was announced here Saturday.

Theodore A. Scarborough '27, a star half-miler, has been named to lead the track team. Scarborough has been a letter-winner for two years claiming a mark of 1m. 58s. for the 880-yard run.

John J. Staasen '27, a member of the United States rifle champion team, was chosen to lead the shooters next season.

Homer Tatham '27 will captain the next Gopher tennis team. With two

ophomores on its roster the Minnesota net squad made a creditable showing during the past season.

COLLEGE BASEBALL SATURDAY
Yale 8, Princeton 6.
New York A. C. 8, N. Y. University 5.
Holy Cross 12, Harvard 4.
Bates 1, Brown 0 (11 innings).
Manhattan 6, Rensselaer P. I., 5.
Bucknell 8, Penn State 4.
Dartmouth 7, Columbia 2.
Amherst 8, Conn. Aggies 2.
Pennsylvania 6, Colgate 2.

Tufts 8, New Hampshire 5.
Lafayette 6, Rutgers 0.

ANDERSON DEFENDS TITLE
 RYE, N. Y., June 7.—John G. Anderson, Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y., successfully defended his Westchester amateur golf championship here, Saturday, defeating J. G. McMahon, Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Scarborough-on-Hudson, N. Y., former metropolitan junior champion and Yale star 5 and 3.

total, 9 and 9.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

There is an insistent popular demand, especially since it has been shown that the employment of practical economies urged by President Coolidge has made it possible to reduce the burden of direct federal taxation, for proportionate reductions in the budgets of the individual states.

Direct and Indirect Taxation

The cost of government in the states seems to have increased, in recent years, much more rapidly than the cost of the general Government. The cities, individually, have added to the total by liberal expenditures and by the authorization of general bond issues for permanent improvements. While it is true, in most instances, that the principal burden imposed by these bonds, which mature at some future period, will fall on those of the next or succeeding generations, interest and sinking fund requirements combine to increase present-day taxes appreciably.

It would be interesting, if it were possible, to correctly analyze the processes which have been effectively employed in the United States in bringing about the really remarkable reduction in the rate of direct federal taxation. This would be valuable, likewise, because it might possibly indicate a method which, if properly applied, would bring about corresponding relief in the states. For the purposes of such a superficial analysis it may be taken for granted that the people of a state or country feel most keenly those burdens in the form of taxation which are directly imposed. It may be reasonable to assume, this being the case, that the reductions which it has been found possible to make in federal income taxes would not have been as readily granted had the revenues been derived indirectly, say by the imposition of duties or imposts, or even by the more or less circuitous route of the proposed sales taxes. Surplus revenues in the public treasury, like money in one's pocket, appear an almost irresistible temptation to the easy spender. In times of prosperity the inclination is to believe that the bounty is limitless.

While it may be agreed that the method of imposing state and municipal taxes is, actually, as direct as that employed in assessing income and estate taxes, it is nevertheless a fact that the person taxed is inclined to regard more philosophically the burden imposed in the form of personal property or real estate taxes. Theoretically, at least, as has been pointed out, the owners of properties rented to monthly or yearly tenants base their rates upon costs which include upkeep and taxes. By the same token the merchant or shopkeeper adds to the selling price the percentage of overhead indicated by his annual tax bill. The individual householder, it is true, feels the burden directly. But he is one of a diminishing minority. He may be eloquent in his plea for relief, but this may not assure him an attentive audience at the seat of customs.

It is not to be wondered at, perhaps, under the conditions shown, that there has been little progress in enforcing state and municipal economy programs. The burden, while it bears heavily, seems not to bear with sufficient directness upon one spot to make it insufferable. And so, instead of uniting in a demand for appreciable relief, the voters of many of the states continue to authorize the issuance of bonds and other evidences of debt, in the meantime devoting the proceeds of the transaction to such purposes as may seem desirable.

Until there is gained, by those who are vitally concerned, a somewhat clearer appreciation, not only of their individual duties and responsibilities but of their individual opportunities, there will not be enforced any really constructive program of public economies. State legislatures, city councils and county boards will not listen deferentially to anything less persuasive than the voices of individual voters. It was the individual voters, collectively, in whose behalf generous reductions in federal taxes were made. These same voters, when they seek to do so, may effect similar reforms in state and municipal budgets.

Probably to most Americans, even those who have good reason to consider themselves well informed about their country, mention of the two big southwestern states, New Mexico and Arizona, suggests mainly vast areas occupied chiefly by lofty mountains and broad, bare plains. Visions of great treeless expanses, where the only vegetation consists of cacti and yucca, are aroused by the names of those commonwealths. The suggestion that they contain enormous forests of immense present and future value would doubtless provoke incredulous smiles.

Yet figures recently given by the logging division of the United States Forestry Service disclose that one-fifth of the area of these states is covered by timber, mainly yellow pine. The total timbered area is 36,500,000 acres, estimated to contain 37,000,000,000 cords of wood. Here is forest wealth that staggers imagination. It is being drawn upon, too. Last year there were taken from the two states 268,000,000 feet of lumber. This would seem to be the very time for the people of these states to realize the value of their forest possessions and to take measures toward the wise utilization of them in the present and far-sighted conservation of them for the future.

It is a far cry from Arizona and New Mexico to Vermont in the opposite corner of the country. The Green Mountain State, if put down in the huge area of the two southwestern commonwealths, would be only a small patch in the surrounding vastness. Yet it would be worth while for the people and legislators of the two big states to look across the continent and see what the little one is doing to save its forests and correct mistakes of the past. A comprehensive state-wide campaign of education is being pushed there. Boy and Girl Scouts are

being spurred to active interest in the woods. Chambers of commerce are vigorous in the campaign.

One of the most popular phases of the agitation is the town forest idea. A striking example of how this works out is given in the tiny village of Sheffield. The population of the whole township is 594. In one day in May fifty men and twelve schoolboys out of this populace planted 25,000 young spruce trees. The town was heavily burdened to pay the tax necessary to keep up a road that wound among the hills several miles to one farm. So the people bought the farm for a town forest. Sheffield will no longer be compelled to maintain the road for the benefit of one family. What was an expensive, little-used highway is expected in a few years to become the artery through which the town will derive an attractive income, thus turning a liability into an asset. The town plans to plant 15,000 more trees on this farm next year.

It will be of immense advantage to New Mexico and Arizona, with their vast forest resources, to consider little Sheffield in Vermont before it is too late.

Recent European dispatches have called attention to what is alleged to have been a significant conference of French and German business men gathering in Luxembourg. While the conference was limited to the heads of the more important industrial enterprises and while it was upon its

Co-operation in Europe

face a purely private matter, the gathering is reputed to have been conducted not only with the knowledge, but also the tacit approval of the Foreign Ministers of both Germany and France. Ascribing political significance to meetings such as this is not a matter of passing fancy, although it is true that probably not infrequently such significance may be unduly accentuated.

Germany and France have before this reached an easy working agreement over potash production, and so economical has that been that the potash interests of Europe have had much less difficulty in obtaining the necessary financing than have others. Also the continental iron and steel companies have been able to reach an agreement regarding production and distribution that promises to place them all upon a much more solid foundation. So successful has the first agreement proved, it is now learned, that the steel people are initiating the negotiation of an extension of it so that additional products of iron may be brought within its terms.

To recognize in these the forerunners of political agreements and the consequent cessation of political unrest from the voluntary activities of business groups appears to be the happy idea of a number of political observers stationed in Europe. Their analysis of the situation is undoubtedly correct, but it does seem that many contributing factors are being overlooked. That the business interests of the European nations are able to come together for amicable agreements results from the fact that the citizenship of those countries recognizes the advantages of peaceful and neighborly assistance. Business is not a thing apart from the life of a nation, it is merely a manifestation of the daily desires or needs of the people. It requires a clear head to recognize the necessities of such business requirements and a capable intellect to direct the flow of business in channels which will produce the most good for the least effort. An economic concept will produce more results than a sentimental one, but both are reflexes of the people's desires.

The most notable feature of these developments is not that industrial agreements have been effected, but that the people are so keenly alive to the necessity of co-operation between the nations. That is a demand that almost anyone can feel who travels extensively and intelligently through Europe, and it is just this daily interchange of assistance and association that promises to vitiate the violence of all mandates, dictatorships and revolutions.

With all that is being said, in Congress and out of it, regarding the wisdom or desirability of submitting to a popular national referendum the question of prohibition and prohibition enforcement in the United States, it might be well to pause long enough to consider the important fact that there has been, at each

biennial period since the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, a full and free expression of the sentiment of the voting population of the country on this subject. What is the result? We find, both in Congress and in a majority of the state legislatures, a constantly increasing number of lawmakers, with mandates direct from the people, unalterably opposed to the repeal or any modification of the law. It is apparent that the desire of those who undoubtedly reflect public sentiment is for stricter enforcement. To insure this they are ready to approve almost any constructive measure which will discourage or lessen persistent violations of the law.

It cannot reasonably be insisted by the modificationists and nullificationists that congressmen, both senators and representatives, as well as state legislators chosen by the people, do not fairly reflect public sentiment. There has not been a moment since the adoption of the enforcement code when prohibition was not an issue. There has been a constant and continuing effort on the part of those who have hoped to nullify the law by its abuse to make it appear that public sentiment is opposed to the very reform which it deliberately urged and which the people, by those orderly methods which have been provided, have adopted and to which they have voluntarily committed themselves.

There is a tenacious remnant of public sentiment opposed to prohibition. Of this there can be no doubt. But we believe that the assertion can safely be made that this sentiment is more fully and more eloquently represented in legislative halls than any other existing minority or opposition element of the American electorate. Those senators and representatives in Congress who are carrying the defeatist banner of null-

fication would almost convince the casual observer that behind them are struggling millions of liberty-loving voters whose only desire is that they be permitted to drink alcoholic beverages unmolested.

The persistence shown by the enemies of prohibition in placing these champions of a lost cause in strategic positions might make it appear that whole constituencies have lost sight of all other political and economic issues and have placed their fortunes in the keeping of those who claim to believe that the salvation of humanity lies in the modification or repeal of the prohibition law. But we are inclined to the opinion that a vast majority of the constituents of these eloquent advocates have become convinced that their best interests have been overlooked in the futile endeavor of their representatives to tear down what advancing American public sentiment has deliberately set up, and which it has unreservedly pledged itself to protect and maintain.

Those who are able to observe the signs of the times may see, in the results of the forthcoming elections in the United States, the answer to any doubts they may have entertained as to the purpose and intent of the people of the United States in the matter of law enforcement. The referendum may not be in just the form proposed by the wets, but it may prove as conclusive as it could possibly be were the issue directly stated.

Having provoked a controversy over installment-plan buying that is still occupying the attention of the American press, the National Association of Credit Men raises another issue that will assuredly occasion general discussion, by its declaration that there are too many retail shops in the United States.

That the costs of retail merchandising are as a rule increasing, thus adding to commodity distribution costs, has for some time been apparent, but the explanations usually given have been the increased wages of clerks and other employees, and the higher rents paid for advantageous business locations. Incidentally, it has developed that while retail costs have been advancing, the public has been demanding, and receiving, better service in the delivery of goods, and more efficient salespeople, all of which may add somewhat to the total overhead expense of conducting a business.

The economist or student of merchandising who undertakes to answer the question raised by the representatives of that important instrument of trade—credit—may take refuge, Yankee-like, in another question, "How many shops are enough?" Who is to decide the ratio of grocery, dry goods, hardware, or furniture stores to the population? Conditions vary so widely in different localities that what may be too many shops for a given number of customers in one community, are just enough for the needs of a group with greater purchasing power. Without exact knowledge of the incomes and inclination to spending of any given number of people, there is no known method for estimating the quantity of goods that they will buy. The only practical test is that of supply and demand, and when, as is often the case, the supply exceeds the effective demand, the more efficient merchants, or those possessed of the greater capital, will prosper, while the less efficient abandon the field. That under the stress of close competition many retail shops should fail to make a profit is unfortunate, but with the great variations in business ability of those who take up retail selling, it is hard to see how such failures can possibly be avoided.

With the introduction of the "chain-store" system of retailing it was freely predicted that the outcome would be a practical monopoly by the "chain" shops. Nothing of the kind has followed, however, for as these branch stores have flourished, new "chain" systems have been formed that compete closely with their predecessors. So long as the field is open to anyone who wishes to engage in retail merchandising there will doubtless continue to be in many localities more shops than are needed, but this is a condition inseparable from the status of freedom to engage in private enterprise.

Editorial Notes

It may well be hoped that the consultation between the United States Treasury Department and Crane & Co., the manufacturer of the paper used in the bills that are legal tender in America, will result in something being done to give them a longer life. The sum of \$4,000,000, which is the yearly total expended just to "re-paper" the bills, is not a great deal of money, when compared with the huge sums expended in carrying on the Government, but still it represents an amount that is worth cutting somewhat, if Uncle Sam can think out a way of carrying on the Nation's money a little more economically than at present. It is an interesting coincidence that with the shrinking, metaphorically, of the paper bills as regards the service that they can give in purchasing, has gone a parallel shrinking in purchasing power. Maybe if the Government decided to economize on their issuance, by a similar coincidence they would gain a larger purchasing power. Anyhow any plan whereby economy can be brought into practical reality is to be welcomed.

There is much worth-while advice in what John D. Rockefeller is quoted as having given the other day as a key to his remarkable vigor and general well-being. "I never worry," he declared, adding that he was constantly making new friends. And he followed these statements by another little bit of philosophy:

Then, again, I am cheerful. There is enough trouble in the world and if I can spread a little sunshine, it helps me and I hope it helps others. Of course, the latter recipe is not new, but it works today, as it has for many centuries. The trouble is that while many have read, for instance, that "a merry heart maketh a cheerful countenance," but by sorrow of the heart the spirit is broken," relatively few have believed it sufficiently to mold their lives by what it involves.

The Secret of Sir James Barrie

There is a delightful story about J. M. Barrie before he became Sir James and went to reside in chambers at the top of a building in the Adelphi, overlooking the Thames as it passes through London. He lived in those early days at Kensington, next door to a family of bright children.

The man of letters who was eventually to write "Peter Pan" became deeply attached to them, as any grown-up might do; and he did something that very few grown-ups are privileged to do—he formed profound friendships with them. One child made a joke which Barrie thought worthy of introducing into his next play, and when it was produced he paid the small humorist a royalty on every performance.

In the tender light of this action, which Sir James Barrie's friends would readily declare to be characteristic, all the works of Barrie might profitably be studied, especially the three or four plays that have made him what Philip Guedella in a recent book called the "anointed king of the theater."

We need not seek for a message more secret than this in Sir James Barrie's plays, for we would seek vainly. One might almost suspect that the theory has dominated the two most characteristic plays of Barrie's prime, "Dear Brutus," and that loveliest he has ever written, "Mary Rose."

This, however, is not to say that the genius of Sir James Barrie would have failed to manifest itself apart from the stimulus of a theory. For "Peter Pan," the first play in which we find evidence of complete surrender to the domination of this child, was written in 1904, and the English theater had been enveloped for many years before that with the exquisite veils of his tenderness, humor, and what is at once the sweetest and most grotesque satire in dramatic literature.

We know from what exquisite skies those veils have fallen. "For when you looked into my mother's eyes"—so runs a passage in an early prose idyll, "Margaret Ogilvy"—"you knew, as if He had told you, why God sent her into the world—it was to open the minds of all who looked, to beautiful thoughts. And that is the beginning and the end of literature."

James Matthew Barrie—once hesitates to write down the middle name because its owner has confessed that it is so long since he spelled it that he can't remember whether or not there are two "t's" in it—is such an elusive, baffling figure that we have made all sorts of mistakes about him.

The commonest of these is that of regarding him simply as the author of the most perfect fairy play for children—as a matter of truth, "Peter Pan" is a play even more fitting for an audience of grown-ups. His initial successes were made through the medium of the short story, the essay and the novel.

His start in life had been that of all young writers. He wrote literature "with contributions that were all misfits." In an old book he has found, many years afterward, columns of notes about works projected at that early time, nearly all to consist of essays on deeply uninteresting subjects. "That everything could be written about my native place never struck me," he recalls.

It was not long, though, before the possibility did strike him in full force. His first book is all about his native place—"Auld Licht Idylls," it is titled, but the book is not "true Barrie." His natural equipment is tenderness, humor and whimsicality. Being inexperienced when he wrote "Auld Licht Idylls" (it was published in 1888), and being by temperament very shy and unwilling to assert himself, he restricted himself for a beginning to realistic writing—a grafted realism, altogether foreign to his nature.

We see this very clearly in "When a Man's Single," his second book, for there is plainly a touch of artistic rebellion in it where the author goes over to the extreme of extravagant facetiousness after an opening that is all downcast.

Rebellion, however, did not immediately carry him into

his proper sphere. By the time he wrote "The Little Minister" he was floundering in a bog of cynicism, exaggerated pathos, and what Arnold Bennett, in criticizing it, called "an excessively profitable lump of sweetstuff." But as he worked on he gradually found himself. "As unlooked for as a telegram," he has explained, "there came to me the thought that there was something quaint about my native place." Those Tammases and Petes and Jeameses became gonimish, and, as Dixon Scott put it, "Thurms grew into a goblin market, all quirks and wynds and cobbles, its weavers a race of hobnobbed elves."

It was a long time, though, before that quaintness found a touchstone. And only in two prose works does he achieve a proportionate blend of all the qualities for which his work now stands alone. Those two prose works are "Margaret Ogilvy"—a tribute to his mother—and "The Little White Bird," a tribute to children.

What are those qualities? They are the qualities of grace and loving-kindness, yet more than grace and loving-kindness. They are imagination and pity—the imagination that sets men's thoughts wandering in forgotten places and their eyes searching for forgotten dreams: the pity that is ever present. There is inexhaustible courage also. Barrie's pity and courage have a fine, keen edge. Sentimental, he has been called, in its cheap sense, but there is nothing sentimental in the mind that called forth that pity and courage, and gave them life and form—the form of a gawky youth or a charwoman. It is a mind that is shrewd, quick to see the absurdity of man's unconscious posturings even while it smiles at them.

Sir James Barrie continued to write novels and prose fantasies even after he had turned his thoughts to the theater and lost his heart there, as he did twenty-five or thirty years ago. It might be said, in a sense, that he was only serving his apprenticeship to the stage while he wrote fiction and prose romance. But that would be to risk giving offense to some of his devoted admirers. For there are people even today who prefer to think of him as the author of "Auld Licht Idylls" and "A Window in Thrums."

But even those who swear doubly by the earlier Barrie must admit that he hankered from the very beginning after the theater—an extra stimulus perhaps being the Puritan discouragement of the "Auld Lichts" among whom he passed his boyhood. When, as a writer on the Nottingham Journal, to which he duly came from Edinburgh University, he contributed a weekly essay on any subject he cared to choose, the stage was predominant. "The Complete Playgoer: A Study in Tinsel," "Private Theatricals," "Stage Tricks"—such are among his titles, taken at random. His triumph in the theater has since been complete.

"Barrie is a beauty," wrote Stevenson to Henry James. "Stuff in that young man, but he must see and not be too funny. Genius in him, but there's a journalist at his elbow—there's the risk."

But the overfastidious "R. L. S." did not realize that the journalist does not necessarily exclude the artist, and it has assuredly not done so in the case of Sir James Barrie. If the true artist is he who makes life finer and nobler than it seems, then Barrie is indisputably a fine artist, touching life with gentle fingers, making it braver and sweeter to the lips.

Always he has been held by a beauty that has subtly haunted him and that haunts the rest of us, right from the earliest of our years—the beauty, as he defines it in "Peter Pan," of the light that shines in the eyes of a mother. Surely (to use the words of a discerning contemporary) "somewhere among the great dramatists who took giants and heroes and made them types of humanity, must be found a place—lowly, if it is to please him—for the dramatist Sir James Barrie, who took a charwoman and made her a symbol of man's enduring excellence."

T. M.

The Week in Geneva

GENEVA
The Swiss Tourist Bureau (Office Suisse du Tourisme) has recently published its report for the 1925 season. The number of visitors to Switzerland, which decreased enormously during the war, is again on the increase, and the crisis in the Swiss hotel industry has at last been passed. An examination of the statistics shows that conditions have quite changed in the tourist traffic. Tourists are now largely in favor of movement and are very rarely content to stay in one spot. This factor is of advantage to the railways and transport companies, but is against the interests of hotel keepers. The motorcar is much more popular in Switzerland than it was ten or eleven years ago, and this again is a decisive factor. In spite of the improvement, Swiss hotel keepers still have to compete with the efforts which are being made by other countries to develop their tourist traffic. In this respect the exchange favors most of the countries round Switzerland. It is noteworthy that the increases in the numbers of tourists during 1925 was almost entirely due to the influx of German visitors.

The number of international meetings, international courses and international visits to Geneva will be even greater this year than in the preceding years of the League of Nations. No fewer than nine university and other courses will be held at Geneva during the summer, and apart from the conferences of the League there will be five international meetings. Besides this, a group of Egyptian professors, a group of fifty American professors of public law and other groups of students and members of the League of Nations Union will visit Geneva. Among the conferences, the first International Eurythmic Conference, under the auspices of the Jacques-Dalcroze Institute, is worthy of mention.

The third International Automobile and Cycle Exhibition, which will open at Geneva on June 10, is likely to be on a more grandiose and successful scale than the two previous exhibitions, as it will be held in the new Exhibition Palace. The ground floor of this new building has an area of 10,000 square meters, the galleries an area of 3700 square meters, and the restaurants, waiting rooms and dancing hall an area of 3000 square meters. French cars will probably, as last year, be most prominent, but Italian, American and English cars will also be well represented.

As a result of an invitation proffered by the syndicate of Genevese hotel keepers to the American hotel keepers who have been visiting Europe that they spend twenty-four hours in Geneva, 850 of them arrived by a special boat from Louisiana about the middle of May. They were met by their Genevese colleagues at the landing stage to the tunes of a military fanfare. After luncheon they toured the town in automobiles and were received at the Secretariat of the League by Sir Eric Drummond. In the evening there was an official banquet, followed by illuminations of the Island of Jean Jacques Rousseau and the towers of the Cathedral of St. Peter.

The secretariat of women's interests, founded under the auspices of the Union of Women, has recently been reopened. The object of the secretariat is to collect, classify and co-ordinate all information concerning the material, economic and legal position of women and young women in Geneva.

The Foreign Minister of Spain, M. de Yanguas Messia, and the Swiss Minister at Madrid, M. de Stoutz, have signed a Treaty of Conciliation between Spain and Switzerland. According to the terms of this treaty, all differences, of whatever kind, between the two countries, will be submitted to a permanent conciliation commission composed of five members. Disputes which cannot be set-

tled will be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague. This treaty is similar in character to the Italian-Swiss Treaty of September, 1924.

The Tenth Swiss Sample Fair, which closed at Basel on April 27, was even more successful than might have been expected. The number of foreign visitors was larger than usual—1900, as compared with 1770 last year—and represented thirty-one countries. The trades which did most business were the machine industries, the industries for chemical products, the textile industry and such industries as the watch, jewelry and furniture industry. The number of buyers was 66,000, as compared with 58,000 last year; the number of visitors increased from 20,000 to 35,000. In connection with the fair the new air lines organized special flights.

The Federal Government of Switzerland has sent a special commercial mission under Henri Martin, Commercial Attaché at the Legation in London, to examine the possibilities of drawing up commercial agreements with the Turkish Government at Ankara. Commercial relations have been somewhat irregular between the two countries since the war, and though attempts have been made since 1923 to regularize the position nothing concrete has yet been accomplished. There is now every hope that a change for the better will ensue as a result of the work of the special mission.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The State's Right to Enforce Liquor Laws
To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At times during the overworked agitation for modification of the liquor laws, men have been heard to say in effect that the state has no "right" to deprive them of their freedom to drink. Or they would say that they have a "right" to drink, and it is beyond the power of the state to take the "right" from them.

No word in the English language has been more abused than that word "right." It is the easiest term one can resort to in order to stifle thought, or to assume a conclusion without reasoning up to it. It has been flaunted before the public eye as pure whitewash to cover up otherwise obvious wrongs and to smooth over fallacies of reasoning. A former English judge of an equity court, when questioned in his unofficial capacity, gave his frank definition of the word as follows: "Right? Believe me, my conclusions are right."

The fact is that students of legal and political philosophy have come to consider the term as meaningless when used alone. It has value only when used in connection with its correlative idea, duty. If a man has a right to walk along a public highway, the public has a corresponding duty to allow him to exercise it. If he has a right to money he has earned as the fruits of his labor, his employer has at the same time a duty to pay him the money.

And so it is with the state that enacts the liquor laws. The general public has elected men as representatives of the state and has given them a necessary and undeniable right to enact laws and standards of conduct. If that right exists, then a corresponding correlative duty must exist on the part of the public to obey them. If the agitator for modification will only give consideration to the value of prohibition to the general security, to the institution of the family, and to moral, spiritual and economic progress, he will see that the trouble, if any, is not with any assumption of right by the state, but with his own self-interested neglect of duty.

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